



BENCHMARKS

The University of North Texas Computing Center Newsletter

VOLUME 12 NUMBER 6

June/July/August 1991

Computing and the Environment

By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks* Editor (BITNET: AS04@UNTVM1)

Computer users are contributing to the de-forestation of our planet. When personal computers first came on the scene, they were heralded as facilitators of the "paperless office," the "bookless library," the "printless newspaper," and the "cashless and checkless society." Instead of those things happening, microcomputer technology has triggered a paper explosion. We are printing more than we ever have before, and much of that printing is filling up the nation's landfills.

According to an article in the May 29, 1989 issue of *Forbes* magazine:

- Since 1959, consumption of writing and printing paper has gone from under seven million tons to over 24 million tons, a 250 percent increase.
- Since 1936, the volume of mail has gone from 23.5 billion pieces annually to well over 163 billion pieces.
- It takes the equivalent of at least 1,500 pounds of petroleum to make a ton of paper.

A recent article in *National Geographic* (May 1991) states that in 1970 paper took up 35 percent of landfill space; it now takes up 50 percent. The author of the article, William L. Rathje, attributes this increase to computer printouts.

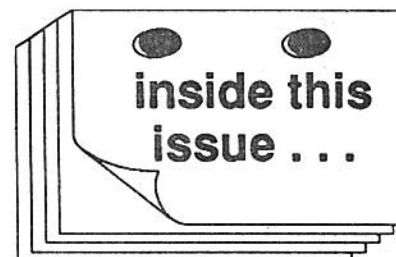
Christine de Aragon wrote, in a commentary entitled "Until Floppies Replace Paper, Trees Will Continue to Fall" that appeared in the *Buffer*, the newsjournal of computing at the University of Denver:

There may be no answer to the riddle: "If a tree falls in the forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?"

But I believe there is an answer to: "If the printer continues to roll out paper, and I don't recycle, will it matter?"

We can all do our part to help. Paper is the number one natural resource of the United States. It is estimated that recycling one ton of paper can save as many as seventeen. *Benchmarks* will be printed on white paper from now on to facilitate recycling. The article on page 4 tells how you can do your part to recycle here at UNT.

You can also help the recycling movement by *buying* recycled products. As the demand for these products increases, their prices will go down.



□ COMPUTING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Your Fax Machine	3
Recycling at UNT	4
Recycling News	4
Recycled or Resued?	5
How to Control Your Junk Mail ..	5
Environmental Mailing Lists	8
Environmental Networks	9

□ GENERAL INFORMATION

Microcomputer Support, Data Communications Combine	16
Staff Climbs to New Heights	16
Calls for Papers, Registrations	16
Library List Updated	17
Individual User-Ids Expire	17
The BITNET Connection	17
LIST of the Month	18
BENCHMARKS FORUM	18
IRC News	19
Compuserve From the Internet	20
1991 Summer Short Courses	20
OS/MVS JCL Utilities	21

□ MICROCOMPUTERS

MICRO-TIPS	23
Virus Update	24
PRODIGY Practices Questioned ..	25
WPUG Summer Schedule	25

□ VAX/UNIX SYSTEMS

VAXCLUSTER Usage Statistics ..	26
Best of the BBS	26
The UNIX Shell	26

□ COMPUTING TECHNICAL

SERVICES	31
----------------	----



SERVICES AVAILABLE TO USERS OF THE UNT COMPUTING FACILITIES

The UNT Computing Center is located in the Information Sciences Building (ISB), Room 119. Phone Numbers:

Computing Center: (817) 565-2324
HelpDesk: (817) 565-4050
Micro Support: (817) 565-2316, 565-2319
Graphics Lab: (817) 565-3479
ISB I/O Area: (817) 565-3890
BA I/O Area: (817) 565-2350

All personnel listed below can be contacted either by calling the Computing Center or by sending them electronic mail on VM/CMS (ID-codes follow each name. All IDs are on BIT-NET node UNTVM1).

Benchmarks - Claudia Lynch (AS04)

Information & ID-Codes; Disk Space Problems, Passwords - Theresa Russell

Statistical/Research Support - George Morrow (AS01), Panu Sittiwong (AC09), Phanit Laosirirat (AC44)

Academic ADABAS/COM-LETE - Cathy Hardy (AC55)

CRSP & COMPUSTAT Problems - Panu Sittiwong (Panu), Phanit Laosirirat (AC44)

Student Programming Problems - CSCI Dept., GAB Room 550; BCIS Dept., BARoom 152

Problems with JCL, Operating Systems, or Communication/Terminal Problems - Help Desk

Data Entry; Test Scoring & Analysis - Betty Grise

Administrative Applications - Coy Hoggard

Printout Retrieval - ISB or BA I/O Operators



DIALING-UP UNT COMPUTERS OVER THE TELEPHONE

Phone numbers for accessing UNT computing systems:

300-2400 BAUD: (817) 565-3300
 300/1200 BAUD: (817) 565-3499
 300-9600 BAUD: (817) 565-3461
 300-2400 BAUD: D/FW METRO 792-4140

Area code 214 must dial 817 before the METRO #.

In your communications program, set Data Bits to 7, Parity to S, and Stop Bits to 1. The dial-up numbers have an autobaud feature that requires you to hit the <RETURN> key repeatedly once connection with the remote modem is made. This is so that the receiving modem can determine the appropriate baud rate. When you have established a communications link, a prompt (# for non-metro numbers, UNTModem# for the metro lines) will appear on your screen and you can enter one of following commands to connect with the system of your choice.

Metro Lines UNTModem#	Non-Metro Lines #	System
N/A	CALL 8040	MUSIC/SP (line editing and PCWS)
Connect VM3270	CALL 3270	Academic Mainframe Full Screen (MUSIC, CMS, Academic COM-LETE)
Connect DEC	CALL DEC	VAXcluster (VMS)
Connect Sol	CALL 900	Solbourne (Unix)
Connect Ponder	CALL 780	Sequent (Ponder)
Connect Library	CALL 3000	UNT Libraries on-line card catalogue.

HOURS FOR UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS COMPUTER ACCESS AREAS : Summer 1991*

Location	Days	Times
Computing Center RJE	Sunday Monday-Saturday	Noon-Midnight 7 a.m. Mon.-Midnight Sat. (Open 24 hours/day)
ISB 110 Terminal Area	Sunday Monday-Thursday Friday Saturday	1 - 11:50 p.m. 8:00 a.m. - 11:50 8:00 a.m. - 8:50 p.m. 9 a.m. - 8:50 p.m.
College of Business	Sunday Monday-Thursday Friday, Saturday	Noon - Midnight 8:15 a.m. - 11:45 p.m. 8:15 a.m. - 7:45 p.m.
GAB 550	Sunday Monday-Thursday Friday Saturday	2 p.m. - Midnight 8 a.m. - Midnight 8 a.m. - 3 p.m. CLOSED
Graphics Lab	Sunday Monday-Thursday Friday Saturday	1 p.m. - Midnight 8 a.m. - Midnight 8 a.m. - 9 p.m. 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Willis Library	Sunday Monday-Thursday Friday Saturday	1 p.m. - Midnight 7:30 a.m. - Midnight 7:30 a.m. - 9 p.m. 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.

*Hours may vary. Check MUSIC/SP, VM/CMS, VAX, or Solbourne NEWS and/or posted schedules for exceptions.

This issue of Benchmarks was produced by the Documentation Services section of Academic Computing using Xerox Ventura Publisher on a 386SX clone and printed on an Apple LaserWriter IIHT. Unless otherwise noted, articles or information may be reproduced for nonprofit purposes provided the publication and issue are fully acknowledged.

Environment continued from page 1

Printing services has recycled paper and there are many more recycled products on State Price Contract. Notice which ones they are and always try to buy them. The arrow symbol in the middle of this page denotes recycled products. Consult the (non-inclusive) list of vendors, below, to get a head start on purchasing.

Vendors of Recycled Products

Paper

Art Press, New Britton, CT 06053 (203) 223-2797. Prints recycled paper business cards.

Conservatree (Environmentally Sound Papers), 10 Lombard Street, Suite 250, San Francisco, CA 94111 1-800-522-9200.

Earth Care Paper Co, Inc. P.O. Box 3335, Madison WI 53704 (608) 256-5522

First Impressions, New Britton, CT 06051 (203) 229-4142. Prints recycled business cards.

Recycled Paper Printers, Graham Pierce, P.O. Box 1866, Fairview Heights, IL 62208 (618) 632-5600. Carries office paper, sheet form only. Minimum order: one ream.

Reich Paper, 7518 3rd. Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11209 (718) 748-6000. Carries roll/sheet text and book, greeting card stock, premium letterhead stock. Minimum order: mill sales to distributors.

Rourke-Eno Paper Co., 701 Riverwood Dr., Pembroke, NH 11209 1-800-843-9100. Carries sheets/rolls, writing grades, printing grades, copy paper. Minimum order: 1-2 cartons.

Laser Printer Toner Cartridges

A-KB/Recharge, Kirk Kennedy
1606 River Rd., Brunswick,
ME 04011 (207) 729-6877.

Eagle Resources of Maine, Patty Edwards, P.O. Box 858,
Auburn, ME (207) 755-5740

Other Resources

Environmentally Sensitive Publishers' News (415) 433-1000. A resource for Publishers interested in finding affordable, coated, recycled paper and keeping abreast of publishing-related environmental issues.



References

BIOSPH-L, a BITNET based biosphere, ecology, discussion list (various postings).

Bolden, Carolyn, "Working Towards the Paperless Classroom," in the *Buffer*, the newsjournal of computing at the University of Denver. Reprinted in *Computing News*,

the Computing Center newsletter of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (Volume 8 Number 10, August/September 1991, p. 5).

CCNEWS, the Electronic Forum for Campus Computing Newsletter Editors, A BITNET-based service of EDUCOM (Volume 4, Number 3, 1/18/91).

de Aragon, Christine, "Commentary: Until Floppies Replace Paper Trees Will Continue to Fall," in the *Buffer*, the newsjournal of computing at the University of Denver. Reprinted in *Computing News*, the Computing Center newsletter of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (Volume 8 Number 10, August/September 1991, pp. 5-6).

Rathje, William L., "Once and Future Landfills," *National Geographic* (Vol. 179, No. 6, May 1991, pp. 116-134). ■

Your Fax Machine Could Save the Earth

By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks* Editor
(BITNET: AS04@UNTVMI)

I recently saw this blurb on *BIOSPH-L*, a BITNET based biosphere, ecology, discussion list (May 4, 1991). A study by the Energy Research Group and Edison Electric has concluded that the fax machine "has the potential to save between two and seven times the amount of CO² that is typically generated from transporting documents via overnight delivery services. Under the US national average fuel mix case, CO² savings up to 50% can be realized by sending a document over the fax."

O.K., so maybe it won't save the planet, but it certainly can help! ■

Recycling at UNT

By Lanse Fullinwider, Physical Plant Operations Manager (565-2751)

The University of North Texas embarked on a university-wide recycling program on January 22, 1991. Just five buildings were involved initially, but the program has added 3-5 buildings per month and we anticipate that all academic buildings will be actively participating in the recycling program no later than December 1991.

All faculty and staff are encouraged by Dr. Hurley to recycle as part of their daily activities, so please get involved in your office efforts. Students should also participate in the recycling program. Look for the recycling boxes distributed throughout the campus, follow the rules outlined below, and join in. Your participation is the key to the program's success.

So far the program is doing very well, averaging eleven tons of paper per month. This is excellent and shows that there is a very active concern among all the faculty and staff who are currently participating.

We are currently recycling computer paper (CPO) and white ledger paper in the academic buildings and a general mix of paper from Printing Services. In six months to one year we anticipate expanding the program to include a general mix of color paper and NCR. Newsprint and aluminum cans are being recycled by the Student Association. Look for their boxes near the newsstands in various buildings. Followings are some guidelines to what is recyclable.

- ☐ **Computer paper** is classified as any green bar, blue bar, solid white or white with thin green lines. The typical size is 11" x 17" or 8.5" x 11" with or without detachable perforations. **Printing is by impact printer or by carbon ribbon.**
- ☐ **White ledger** is your typical white paper, whether it is xerox, bond or laser printed paper. There is also a wide variety of other white paper that can go into the containers such as your desk calendar, note pads, 3 x 5 card stock, legal pads, the insides of information booklets, newsletters etc. (stapled documents are o.k.). The color of ink does not make a difference, but should there be a lot of color (over 25% coverage on one side) it should be treated as trash at this time. Slick paper is not acceptable, but there is often white ledger inside the publications.
- ☐ **Contaminants should not** be put into the recycling boxes. The following items are classified as contaminants:
 - Paper clips
 - Food
 - fax paper
 - ream wrappers
 - glue bindings
 - envelopes
 - NCR paper
 - cardboard
 - Colored paper
 - Food wrappers
 - blueprint paper
 - sticky note pads
 - newsprint
 - rubber bands
 - carbon sheets
 - slick paper

Please join us and make the recycling effort grow. Let's set an example for all the citizens and industries in the Denton County Area. We need your help to make this work! ■

UNT Buildings in the Recycling Program

The following buildings are currently included in the WOW (We-cycle Office Wastepaper) program:

- Administration
- Business Administration
- Chilton
- General Academic Building
- Information Science Building
- Marquis
- Music
- Willis Library

The following Buildings will be added in June:

- Terrill
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Matthews ■

Recycling News — Three Month Report

By Lanse Fullinwider, Physical Plant Operations Manager (565-2751)

Congratulations for your recycling efforts during the past three months. So far we have recycled 33.51 tons of paper and generated \$1,274.74 for the University.

The following is a dollar breakdown for the types of paper that we have recycled:

CPO	\$341.16	2.18 tons
Groundwood CPO	\$ 0.00	3.31 tons
White Ledger	\$789.72	15.96 tons
Mix	\$143.86	12.06 tons

Thank you very much for your concerted efforts in making the program fly. ■

Recycled or Reused?

By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks* Editor
(BITNET: AS04@UNTVMI)

Many paper companies are now selling recycled paper products. But does the term "recycled" mean the same to them as it does to you? Probably not.

It seems that recycling to most paper companies means using scraps and trimmings from the paper they are already producing (pre-consumer paper) rather than the used (post-consumer) paper most people think they are getting when they see the word "recycled." As little as 20% of paper marked "recycled" has any post-consumer paper in it. (It is thought that paper companies always reused their scrap paper, they just didn't publicize it before).

To make sure you are really getting post-consumer recycled paper you will have to look past the "recycled" label at the content specifications. For example, *Earth Care Paper Inc.* has a product that is labelled "100% recycled" paper. However, upon further examination it is revealed that there *may be* no post-consumer fiber in it. The stated specifications for this "100% recycled" paper are: Post-consumer : 0-15%; Other deinked fiber: 50-100%; Other waste paper: 0-50%.

So, if you want to "think globally, act locally" you will probably have to do a lot of label reading, product research, and letter writing. ■

How to Control Your Junk Mail

By Cameron Spitzer (© 1991, Cameron Spitzer, San Jose, California cameron@maspar.com or uunet!decwrl!argosylcameron cameron@argosy.UUCP)

Everyone who has a mailing address gets inundated with "junk mail," but people who subscribe to computer-related magazines seem to get more than their share. If you could do without having to sort through mountains of useless advertisements and would like to save a few forests at the same time, this article is for you. It was originally posted on SEAC-L on 23 Jan 91 04:32:39 GMT. SEAC-L is an Internet mailing list for those involved in the Student Environmental Coalition and those students who are interested in organizing on environmental issues. If you would like to be added to this list, send requests to SEAC-request@nut.umass.edu — ed.

What You Can't Do About Junk Mail

FUTILITY #1. Ask your carrier not to deliver it. You'd be asking an underpaid civil servant to commit daily felonies as a personal favor to you! Your carrier can not make that choice. Postmarks make legal evidence because the United States Postal Service (USPS) is legally bound to deliver everything for which postage was paid.

FUTILITY #2. Abbie Hoffman suggests in *Steal This Book* that we tape a brick to the Business Reply Mail (BRM) cards and mail them off. Well, that's such obvious misuse of the BRM Permit that the carrier who empties the box is allowed to just discard the piece. So you just hassle a powerless civil servant again.

FUTILITY #3. I began my campaign by stuffing and returning any BRM envelope. The problem is that (excepting very small junk mailers) the BRM is addressed to a third party mail-opening shop which hands the stuff off to a fourth party data-entry shop. The third party is often a sweatshop in a warehouse. The fourth party is very often in the Caribbean or South America. Data entry work of this type moved off shore a long time ago. (They send the data back by satellite or on a tape. Tangentially, this is why magazine subscriptions take so long to process. The sacks of cards travel by surface freight and it takes months.) There's almost no chance the low-wage workers will return meaningful feedback to the original mailer. The only thing you cost the mailer was first-class-and-a-half and he never knows it. Amusing, but futile.

FUTILITY #4. Mark it RETURN-TO-SENDER. Most junk mail is sent third class. USPS is not obligated to forward it unless it says "Return postage guaranteed" on it. So you created an item in your carrier's trash bag. I'd rather recycle the stuff myself.

FUTILITY #5. Trademark your name and threaten to sue for royalties due. This one is cute, but even if you got it registered, the mailers have prior art so you couldn't collect and they know it.

FUTILITY #6. Write the Direct Marketing Association (DMA) at 11 West 42nd Street, (or PO Box 3861 Grand Central Station) New York, NY 10163-3861. DMA is the trade association for telemarketers and junk mailers. This address appeared in *Consumer Reports*, and a related one ap-

peared in *50 Simple Things You Can Do To Save The Earth*, and other publications in 1990. If you call your local postmaster he'll probably give it to you. DMA **does** operate a Mail Preference Service which makes a "suppression file" available on tape to its members. But, I'm now convinced, writing the addresses above won't get you on it! (I wrote four polite letters, two months apart.) And the biggest junk mailers don't use the file. But keep reading.

Notice that these **FUTILITIES** are all futile for the same reason. You failed to communicate your annoyance to the mailer.

Now, some stuff I learned by communicating with the mailers! Try writing or calling at the return address on the package (not the BRM address inside). If you try, they'll talk to you.

- ① Most junk mailers think they're doing a public service. Where they come from, advertising is always welcome and you can handle an infinite amount of it without being inconvenienced. Executives at the two biggies told me that their research says people want even more of this trash than they get now. You'd have no other way to find out about all these great bargains, and you want to spend part of your day sorting through it all. Of course they pay taxes which obviously (to them) more than pays for any environmental impact their little operations might cause. Your city's landfill's getting full? Not our problem; you should be recycling. And we'll start printing our important product on recycled paper the minute it's cheaper and we use up our current inventory. But I digress.
- ② They even think junk mail subsidizes first class mail! I spoke with a former Postmaster General once about this little claim. The law

which changed the Department of the Post Office into USPS required each class of mail to pay its own way. It did, sometime during the Carter years. But then the Reagan folks came in and changed the accounting rules. Your postal carrier does more than carry mail. He/She also spends part of each week maintaining boxes of punched cards for the national junk mail companies! You, too, can qualify to have your business' mailing list maintained at stamp buyers' expense. Just give the Post Office a list that you claim is already 90% accurate, and the carriers themselves will clean it up for you. The rule the Reagan appointees changed says that these lists may now be used for first class as well as third class and the USPS will no longer account for the cost of the list maintenance as a separate line item. (The Reagans share Christmas dinner with Walter Annenberg, owner of one of the larger junk mail firms.) So **nobody** knows any more how much of your postage dollar goes to making sure Publishers' Clearing House finds you when you move. This was the rule change which turned your mailbox into a government-subsidized commercial medium. (My local Postmaster says the recent *Wall Street Journal* article contained somebody's unauthorized estimates.)

- ③ Those things which arrive twice a week which look like the insert from the Sunday paper probably come from one of two companies, Advo Systems or Harte Hanks Communications. Advo's product is called, cynically, *Mailbox Values* or *Marriage Mail*, depending on where you live. Harte Hanks is the conglomerate which probably bought up your local free classified advertising paper a few years back. Both use a gimmick called the "supplemented postage card" or "address card." This trick dodges the rule which says USPS can only accept

mail with an address on it. The mailer produces the junk in bales, with modern newspaper equipment, and your carrier handles the bales. The mailer also cranks out boxes of little cards, with your address and a picture of a lost child on it, so that most of the country thinks it's some kind of public service. The little card bears the postage, technically, and the wad of paper is a *supplement* to the card. When I last spoke with them in September 1990, both companies scoffed at the DMA Suppression File. They have their own proprietary lists of cranks (like me) who don't want their junk.

- ④ Most people don't own their mailbox. USPS owns it.

Here's What You Can Do!

- ① **CALL** the DMA's Mail Preference Service at their secret, unlisted number (212)768-7277 and ask to be listed in their Suppression File. Stay on the phone while the computer operator types your address in. If you leave a message they may just discard it. Call them a month later and ask if you're listed.
- ② **CALL** the Advo office in your region and ask to be removed from their mailing list. They won't, because they sell your name for a buck or two every week, but they'll suppress your address card. The phone number is on the card. In northern CA, it's (415)489-6577. This worked for me the first time. Advo is a service oriented shop.
- ③ Harte Hanks is much more ideological about their benevolent public service, so it's harder to get entered in their suppression file. **WRITE** a nice letter to: President Richard Hochhauser, Harte Hanks Direct Marketing Inc., 65 Route 4 East River Edge, New Jersey 07661 and ask him to stop sending you his product.
- ④ After a couple of months, Advo and Harte Hanks will no longer print ad-

dress cards for your address. If you receive the "supplement" without the card, your carrier has broken an important postal regulation. Be sure to call your local USPS branch to complain, EVERY TIME it happens. It took my carrier about a month to realize I was serious. I'm the only patron on his route who's figured out how to shut off Harte Hanks.

- ① When you buy something through the mail, specify on the order form that you don't want your name sold. Most reputable firms will respect your preference. Otherwise they will sell your name. This goes for charities too. Names with addresses bring between \$0.50 and \$15.00 or more, depending on how specialized the market is. Everybody does it, from Sears to Greenpeace. (I don't mind if Greenpeace sells my name, but you might.)
- ② Most of the catalog houses will stop sending their junk if you write them at the return address they give. This worked with Sears, Wards, and Penny's, among others. I got a nice note back from Jim Nordstrom. These big houses maintain their own lists. Smaller companies use a service shop like Harte Hanks.
- ③ In all cases, be polite and patient. An angry letter will be discarded. Never indicate frustration or resentment. Realize that your request is being handled by overworked, underpaid peons.
- ④ When they ask for my name and address at Radio Shack, I tell them firmly but politely, "For the purpose of your data base, my name is Joe Tandy and my address is GPO, Fort Worth, Texas." Radio Shack is one of the few large junk mailers who can't be bothered to maintain a suppression file.
- ⑤ Don't call it "junk mail" when you write a junk mailer. Remember they think it's a service and they'll be insulted if you think otherwise. Call

it "advertising mail" or "your package."

For The Committed Junk-mail Activist

The shops which sell these mailing lists make their big bucks on their "targeting" service. The more items a name has been screened for, the more it's worth. So they tend to price gouge for incorporating a suppression file, whether it's DMA's or their own. One additional screening item can cost the mailer more than manufacturing the package he mails. For this reason, many smaller junk mailers choose not to screen.

When you write one of these firms, suggest that if they can't control their mailing list, they could at least mitigate the adverse environmental impact of their operation by printing their ad on recycled and recyclable materials. Include any plastic windows or other non-recyclable garbage and point out that recyclable alternatives are available. I keep back issues of *Calypso Log* around (the Cousteau Society's monthly). This magazine is printed on fancy recycled paper and reproduces photographs about as well as *National Geographic*. I use it to refute the myth that recycled paper doesn't look or feel as nice as paper made directly from trees (virgin paper). I include a page from *Calypso Log* when I write a junk mailer who sent me glossy lithographic materials.

Plastic windows become contaminants in paper recycling. Last time I checked, envelopes with plastic windows were cheaper than envelopes with an open hole the same size! The alternative to plastic (almost always polystyrene; you can tell by the styrene smell when you stretch it) is glassine, a translucent paper. Most conservation groups use it now, and many other charities. I save these envelopes to include as samples. Junk mailers are gradually adopting glassine and recycled paper in response

to junk mail activists. (Glassine is just as recyclable as any other paper is.) The greatest barrier to widespread paper recycling is still **LACK OF DEMAND**. When recycled paper is made in the same volumes as virgin, it will be **CHEAPER** than virgin, because it is a cheaper and simpler process. Until then, it will take pressure from activists to make businesses use it.

That's how I stopped more than two thirds of my unwanted mail. You can do it too. It takes about 17 trees to make a ton of paper. Most of America's landfills will be full within ten years. Save your junk mail for a week and weigh it if you think it makes no difference.

Loose Ends

- ① There's a second trade association, far more secretive than DMA, the Third Class Mailers' Association. I'd appreciate any information on this organization.
- ② There's another big list service, Gazette Marketing Service, here in northern Ca. They'll suppress your name if you call them at (415)540-8500. They claim they can't use DMA's file because they don't store names; they print **RESIDENT** on the labels. Any information on their coverage region would help.
- ③ EVERY junk mailer I've spoken to complains about the expense, poor quality, and limited functionality of the computer systems they use. I'd like to hear from someone in the business who can tell me why this is so.
- ④ I've made an effort to give accurate, current information here, and not break any confidences. However, I'm not a journalist and this isn't my real job. Some of this information was difficult to gather. Some of it may be wrong or offend. Sorry. I speak for myself, not my employer.■

Environmental Mailing Lists

Compiled by Billy Barron, VAX/UNIX System Manager (BITNET: BILLY@UNTVAX)

The following is a list of BITNET and Internet mailing lists which cover environmental topics. Please see the "List of the Month" on page 18, the "Junk Mail" article on page 5, and "Benchmarks Forum" on page 18 for other mailing lists. Also, the article on page 9 contains lists of environmental networks in the U.S. If you are unfamiliar with mailing lists, please get a copy of the Academic Computing Services' "Making Connections" handout. It is available free of charge in ISB 119.

- Animal Rights List: ANIMAL-RIGHTS@CS.ODU.EDU

An unmoderated list for the discussion of Animal Rights. Peter Singer's book "Animal Liberation" proposes a "New Ethics for our Treatment of Animals" and many activist groups, such as PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals), regard this as the "Bible of the Animal Rights movement". Consumers and researchers alike are facing new questions concerning the human animals' treatment of the rest of the animal kingdom. The purpose of this list is to provide students, researchers, and activists, a forum for discussing issues like:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Animal Rights | • Animal Liberation |
| • Consumer Product Testing | • Cruelty-free products |
| • Vivisection/Dissection | • Medical Testing |
| • Animals in Laboratories | • Research using Animals |
| • Hunting/Trapping/Fishing | • Animals in Entertainment |
| • Factory Farming | • Fur |
| • Ecology | • Environmental Protection |
| • Vegetarianism | • Vegan lifestyles |
| • Christian Perspectives | • Other Perspectives |

All requests to be added to or deleted from this list should be sent to Animal-Rights-Request@[XANTH.]CS.ODU.EDU (Internet)

- Environmental Behavior List: ENVBEH-L@GRAF.POLY.EDU (Internet)
ENVBEH-L@POLYGRAF (BITNET)

Mailing list on Environmental Behavior: Environment, Design, and Human Behavior. ENVBEH-L is a discussion on a variety of topics concerning the relations of people and their physical environments, including architectural and interior design and human behavior, environmental stress (pollution, catastrophe) and behavior, human response to built and natural settings, etc.

BITNET subscribers can join by sending the LISTSERV SUB command with your name. For example:

on VAX:SEND LISTSERV@POLYGRAF SUB ENVBEH-L Jon Doe

on CMS:TELL LISTSERV AT POLYGRAF SUB ENVBEH-L Jon Doe

To be removed from the list,

on VAX:SEND LISTSERV@POLYGRAF SIGNOFF ENVBEH-L

on CMS:TELL LISTSERV AT POLYGRAF SIGNOFF ENVBEH-L

Those without interactive access may send the LISTSERV Command portion of the above lines as the first TEXT line of a message. For example:

SUB ENVBEH-L Jon Doe

would be the only line in the body of a message to LISTSERV@POLYGRAF or LISTSERV@GRAF.POLY.EDU.

- Safety list: SAFETY@UVMVM (BITNET) SAFETY%UVMVM.BITNET@VM1.NODAK.EDU (Internet)

Mailing list for people interested in the various environmental, health and safety issues and problems on college and university campuses. These can include life safety issues (fire protection, trip and fall and other general safety issues), chemical safety issues (waste disposal, laboratory safety, meeting regulations), biological hazards and radiation safety. Both users of hazardous materials and people administering campus safety programs are welcome on the list.

BITNET users can subscribe to the list by issuing the following interactive command:

on CMS: TELL LISTSERV AT UVMVM SUBSCRIBE SAFETY your_name

on VAX: SEND LISTSERV@UVMVM SUBSCRIBE SAFETY your_name

MUSIC BITNET users can join by sending mail to LISTSERV@UVMVM with the command:

SUB SAFETY your_name

in the TEXT/BODY of the message.

Internet only (Solbourne, Sequent) users can join by sending the above command in the text/body of a message to LISTSERV%UVMVM.BITNET@VM1.NODAK.EDU.

- Seismological List: SEISM-L@BINGVMB (BITNET) SEISM-L%BINGVMB.BITNET@MITVMA.MIT.EDU (Internet)

Seismological topics of general interest.

To subscribe send the following command to `LISTSERV@BINGVMB` (non-BITNET users send mail to `LISTSERV% BINGVMB.BITNET@MITVMA.MIT.EDU`)

SUBSCRIBE SEISM-L your_full_name

To unsubscribe, send

UNSUBSCRIBE SEISM-L

- South Florida Environmental Reader: `SFER@MTHVAX.CS.MIAMI.EDU`

The South Florida Environmental Reader is primarily intended for people in South Florida to keep abreast of local environmental issues. The newsletter is published on a monthly basis, and distributed both in electronic and paper formats.

To receive the electronic edition, send a message to `sfer-request@MTHVAX.CS.MIAMI.EDU` or to `SFER@UMIAM1.BITNET`.

- Weather Talk List: `WX-TALK@UIUCVMD` (BITNET) `WX-TALK@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU` (Internet)

The list `WX-TALK` has been created for the purpose of discussing weather-related phenomena such as severe storms, tornadoes, forecasting, interesting local weather events, `SKYWARN` storm spotter groups, and tornado chasing. The list is not in digested form; a monthly notebook will be maintained.

To subscribe, send the following command to `LISTSERV@UIUCVMD` via mail or interactive message:

SUB WX-TALK your_full_name
where "your_full_name" is your name. For example: `SUB WX-TALK Joan Doc`

Internet only (Solbourne, Sequent) users can subscribe by sending the text:

SUB WX-TALK your_full_name
in the body of a message to `LISTSERV@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU`. To unsubscribe send the following command:

UNSUB WX-TALK

- Weather Spotter List: `WXSPOT@UIUCVMD` (BITNET) `WXSPOT@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU` (Internet)

Mailing list for discussions about severe storm spotter training, spotter networks, training materials, upcoming training, methods of transmitting weather data, and local community programs. The list, although a spin-off of `STORM-L`, will be used for discussions only and will not carry current weather data. It is hoped that through these discussions better community severe storm spotter training and public awareness programs can be developed.

BITNET users can subscribe by sending the following command via interactive message or as the only line in the text/body of mail to `LISTSERV@UIUCVMD` (or, if that fails, to `LISTSERV@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU`):

SUB WXSPOT your_full_name
where "your_full_name" is your real name, not your login Id

Example:

SUB WXSPOT John Q. Public

Internet only (Solbourne, Sequent) users can join the list by sending the above command as the only line in the text/body of a message to `LISTSERV@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU`. ■

Nationwide Environmental Networks: March 1991 Version

By Douglas Smith, Earth Stream BBS

Smith's List of Nationwide Environmental Networks — the official name of this document — was edited for Benchmarks — ed.

This list is being maintained by the Earth Stream electronic bulletin board service, located in Washington, DC. Earth Stream is an electronic computer service containing on-line information and data concerning environmental issues and events in the Washington, DC area. Services include electronic mail & messages, remote file transfers, and easy access to bulletins and the *MetNet Newsletter*. If you have a computer with a modem you can access this service over the phone lines with your computer's communications software.

As an official arm of the Metro DC Environmental Network, Earth Stream serves as an alternative outlet for environmental news, information, & networking in the Washington, DC Metropolitan area, as well as serving as a means of input of information to the Metro DC Environmental Network.

This list of Environmental Computer Networks will be updated once every three months, and distributed to those services listed herein, except those private services which I do not have access to.

A constantly updated version of this list is maintained on Earth Stream as Bulletin #38 or as the file "BULL38.BBS"

If you would like to make an addition or correction, please call Earth Stream at 202 544-1554, 300, 1200 or 2400

baud, 7 or 8 bits, no parity. You may also contact the sysop, Douglas Smith, directly at: 202 547-5171, or write to: Earth Stream, 140 12th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003.

Index Of Systems

Public Access Systems

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>SYSTEM TYPE</u>
EarthNet Environmental Information Services	EEIS	BBS
Earth Station	EARTH STAT'N	BBS
Earth Stream	EARTH STREAM	BBS
EcoTopics International News Service	ECOTOPICS	News Service
Enviro	ENVIRO	BBS
EnviroNet (Green Peace)	ENVIRO NET	BBS
Hazardous Material Info Exchange	HMIX	BBS
Opsrey's Nest	OPSREY'S	BBS
Pollution Prevention Information Exchange System	PIES	BBS
Remote Access Chemical Hazards Electronic Library	RACHEL	Mainframe
Right To Know Net	RTK NET	Mainframe
Skyland	SKYLAND	BBS

Private or At Cost Systems

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>ACCESS THROUGH</u>	<u>SYSTEM TYPE</u>
ERES Network	CERES	SprintNet	Mainframe
EarthNet (Hawaii)	EARTHNET	Telenet	Mainframe
Eco-Net	ECONET	Telenet	Mainframe
Global Action Network	GAN	Telenet	Mainframe
Information Consultants Chemical Information Systems	ICIS	?	?
National Geographic Society Kids Network	NGS KIDS NET	?	?
Toxicology Data Network	TOXNET	Phone System	Mainframe
Whole Earth 'Lectronic Network	THE WELL	Phone System, PC Pursuit, Galaxy Starlink	Mainframe
World Link - North American Action Net	ACTION NET	Phone System	Mainframe

Restricted Government or Agency Run Systems

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>SYSTEM TYPE</u>
Hazardous Material Information Systems	HMIS	?
Occupational Safety & Health Administration	OSHA	?
Office of Solid Waste & Emergency Response US EPA	OSWER	BBS

Public Access Systems

- **Earthnet Environmental Information Service (EEIS):** DATA/BBS: (516) 321-4893 VOICE : (516) 669-0138 FIDO ID : (1:107/215.0) EARTHNET: (NY01/USA)Sysop & Director: Bryon Armao

EEIS is a free service that has been in continuous operation since May 1989. EEIS has continental gateways that enable us to quickly exchange information between many countries, including the USSR.EEIS. EEIS features 13 Environmental topic forums that span the globe. We also feature one of the largest on-line libraries of free environmental-only files currently available.

- **Earth Station BBS:DATA:** 301 604-1589 **SYSOP:** Richard Sedlak
Any earth related topic.
- **Earth Stream: DATA:** 202 544-1554 **Voice:** 202 547-5171 **ADDRESS:** 140 12th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003 **SYSOP:** Douglas Smith **Software Running:** Wildcat! Version 2.5

Earth Stream is the electronic networking arm of the Metro DC Environmental Network (MetNet), whose purpose is to enhance the effectiveness of organizations and activists in the Washington, DC area who are striving to better our living, working and natural environments. Earth Stream and MetNet especially focus on local issues. There is no charge for accessing Earth Stream, and it is operated on a volunteer basis.

Features: Calendar of Metro DC environmental events; On-line recycling guide for DC area; Newsletters from various local environmental groups; On-line archives of information & contacts from Earth Day 1990; Center of info for DC area Earth Day 1991.

Topical Discussion areas available: General Messages Section;

Computing and the Environment

Animal Rights Issues; Describe Yourself Here!; Peace Activist's Corner; Religion; Philosophy & Poetry; Metro DC Env. Network (MetNet); Green Politics in DC Area; Tropical Rainforest Issues; Computers & Communications; Recycling Issues; Toxic Waste Issues; Clean Water & Chesapeake Issues; Organic Food & Agriculture; Energy: Use & Conservation of; Classified Ads: Enviro Jobs.

- **Ecotopics International News Service:** ADDRESS: Post Office Box 2309, Ocean City, MD 21842 VOICE: 301 250 3404 DATA: (Ecotopics Conference on Shore BBS) 1-301-476-5098 (1200, 2400 baud, N,8,1,N) CONTACT BY COMPUSERVE: 548 1502-...

Ecotopics International News Service is computerized, modemized, motorized and covers environmental issues nationwide from Eastern Shore home-base. Experience of Ecotopics' chief, Jo Campbell, ranges from home-town to Africa. Ecotopics is interested in hearing about new projects, ideas, stories. Write for instructions on uploading to Ecotopics conference on Shore BBS.

- **Enviro BBS:** DATA: 703 524-1837 (2400/1200/300 baud, N, 8, 1) VOICE: 703 522-5427 ADDRESS: 3019 Oakland Street, Arlington, VA 22207 SYSOP: Kurt Riegel

Themes include environmental protection, wilderness, endangered species, astronomy and science. Robust files exchange area plus lively message base with a sprinkle of controversy now and again. Contributions are optional.

- **Environet:** DATA: 415-512-9108 VOICE: 415-512-9025 ADDRESS: Greenpeace Action, 136 Townsend Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94109 SYSTEM OPERATOR: Dick Dillman

This system is sponsored by Greenpeace Action. All groups and

individuals interested in ecological and peace issues are invited to use this system. It is available 24 hours a day and there is no charge for its use.

- **Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX):** DATA: 708 972-3275 8 (data bits, 1 stop bits, no parity 1200 or 2400 baud) VOICE: 1-800-752-6367 for information and other help, and a free user's guide.

The Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX) is an electronic bulletin board sponsored jointly by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Department of Transportation's Research and Special Programs Administration. The HMIX is designed to provide emergency response, contingency planning personnel, and others involved in the hazardous materials community with a mechanism to communicate with one another and to provide a centralized database to allow them to pool their resources to better prevent, prepare for, or mitigate hazardous materials emergencies.

Features: workshops, symposia, etc.; instructional material and literature; toll free telephone numbers and on-line databases; abstracts of regulations, laws and news events; organizational contacts

- **The Osprey's Nest:** DATA: 301 989-9036 (300/1200/2400 bps 24 hours/day, 7 days/week 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity) Accessible via PC Pursuit VOICE: 301 989-9035 (H) 202 272-5248 (O) SYSOP: Norman C. Saunders

Focus on birding and bird watching in the Maryland/Delaware/Virginia/DC areas. Many files of general interest to all amateur naturalists and conservationists. East Coast download point for the National Birding Hotline Cooperative, featuring up-to-date birding hotlines from around the country.

- **Pollution Prevention Information Exchange System (PIES) and Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC):** DATA: 703 506-1025 VOICE: 202 475-7161 SPONSORED BY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology Demonstration (OEETD) and Office of Pollution Prevention, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, Attn: RD681 (Myles Morse) SOFTWARE RUNNING: PC Board (R) - Version 14.1/U - Node 5

The PIES was designed as a forum for the transfer of technical information on source reduction and recycling.

The PIES allows user interaction and access by Federal, State, industry, academic and public interest group representatives.

We've changed our name. The Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES) will now be known as the Pollution Prevention Information Exchange System (PIES). This is to eliminate any confusion about the information contained on our bulletin board.

The Pollution Prevention Information Exchange System (PIES) is provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an information dissemination/exchange service. The information found within is provided solely as a preliminary source of information on pollution prevention programs and options that may save money, reduce liabilities, and reduce derogatory effects on the environment. EPA does not recommend the use of any particular raw materials, products, hardware, or techniques in any particular industrial or public setting. EPA does not recommend implementation of any pollution prevention options

without thorough research on their impacts.

PIES is now linked to the Telenet network! Six lines are now available for network access - which may help reduce your phone charges if you are one of our long distance users. If you currently have an account with Telenet you may access PIES by dialing your local Telenet number, and entering: c 20256131 at the @ prompt. If you do not have an account and would like to establish one, leave a message to the Sysop.

The PPIC is now electronically linked to its sister clearinghouse, the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) International Cleaner Production Information Clearinghouse (ICPIC). All messages entered on the Main Message Center are automatically exchanged with this Paris-based system overnight. International communication on pollution prevention is now a reality! ICPIC data bases are also now available. Join the ICPIC mini-exchange (enter "j 1" at the main menu) and type "open 2". Note: these data bases are under development and will contain considerably more data when completed.

Two new mini-exchanges have been opened: Mini-Exchange No. 11 is now available for the Roundtable of State Pollution Prevention Programs. This conference will address technical assistance and program issues facing Roundtable members. The EPA Regional Information Exchange (Mini-Exchange No. 12) has been opened and is available to EPA staff only. This forum has been established to promote open communication between EPA HQ, Labs and Regions on Pollution Prevention issues. Please note — users wishing to gain access to the epa regional information exchange must be granted access by the pies system

operator - please leave a comment to the sysop if you would like access.

Features: Access technical information onscreen; Ask/answer questions of peers on-line in an open forum; Order hardcopy documents and print others offline; Upload new and update original information; Access new data bases as they are developed.

The PIES currently contains the following **major components:** Centralized Message Center; Case Study Data Base; Descriptions of State and Federal Pollution Prevention Programs (PP) and Activities; Frequently Used Publications Data Base; National Calendar of Events; Electronically Transferred Publication Library.

Off-line Help By Telephone: Technical questions on the PIES or on the technical information in the conference should be directed to: Myles Morse, EPA Technical Representative - 202/475-7161 or EIES Technical Support - 703/821-4800

Other Features: List of: The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. This act, passed with the Federal budget this fall, formally establishes EPA's pollution prevention program and clearinghouse.

The International contact list has been expanded to include experts from the UNEP Tanning and Solvents working groups as well as experts on ecological labeling programs identified by OECD.

A new Federal Register Notice has been added to the bulletin area of the Main Menu. The new FR is a notice and request for comment on desirable and feasible incentives to reduce or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste.

We've added another 800-line to cut down on the busy signals experienced by our State and local

users. If you are a State or local government user and would like access to the 800-line leave a message to the Sysop requesting 800-access or call the Technical Support number at 703-821-4800.

- **RTK (Right To Know) NET:** DATA: 202 234-8575 ADDRESS: RTK NET Pilot Project, OMB Watch/The Unison Institute, 1731 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009

RTK (Right To Know) NET is a free on-line service (however, accounts do need to be set up ahead of time) that provides easy access to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data that has been collected by the U.S. EPA.

Additional services, including electronic mail and conferencing, are also available, and other government data is being added as well.

To set up an account on RTK NET, contact the above address.

- **Skyland BBS . . . the BBS of the Smokies:** For Nature Photographers, Writers & Nature Lovers (24 hours a day at 2400 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit — no handles please). Michael Havelin, Sysop, Copr.1991

1st-timers can look around, read messages, & leave comment to sysop, NEW USERS - Please fill out a [S]cript Questionnaire and you will be able to up/download as soon as your security is upgraded.

Professional Photographers or Writers, Sysops and MENSA members, please fill out the appropriate questionnaire for special status.

Note: All new users will be voice-verified before being upgraded. If you filled out a Script questionnaire within the last few days, it's possible we haven't yet had the chance to see it and upgrade your status. Don't give up hope.

Private or At-cost Systems

- **CERES Network:** DATA: Access through TeleNet (SprintNet) VOICE: 703 739-0006 ADDRESS: 15 West Groves Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22305

An electronic network, focusing on Non-Toxic Agriculture. CERES allows you to message people by electronic mail or fax. A conference system allows every member to interact in discussions on topics that they choose and create. Other features: Agricultural and Legislative News Briefs; A Library, indexed, by Subject or Title, with Ordering (Purchasing) capabilities for books and tapes; a Congressional Directory with a FAX link into Congress, and more.

Features: Library/Bulletin Board System; Congressional Directory; Remote FAX Capability; Conferencing on over 100 subjects; Electronic Mail; Professional References Listing.

- **EarthNET:** Voice: 808 872-6090 Fax: 808 871-6571 Address: EarthNET, PO Box 330072 Kahului, Maui, HI 96733

EarthNET's vision is to prototype an interactive global culture, and abundant ecology of shared ideas and experiences. As EarthNET's members interact, work and play together as one humanity linked via tele-communications, we will realize how to do the same in our physical world.

Features: Graphical user interface; On-line personal & organizational forums; Local community forums; Person-to-person private electronic mail; Theme conferences; Experimental forums; Private conferences; Access to on-line databases; Skills banks & calendar of events.

- **EcoNET:** Voice: (415) 923-0900 Address: EcoNet, 3228 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, CA 94115

EcoNet is a computer based communication system helping the environmental movement throughout the world to communicate and cooperate more effectively and efficiently. A large minicomputer, based in northern California, connected to Telenet (a common carrier), enables EcoNet users to communicate globally, usually through a local phone call. Services include: Data Bases, Computer Conferences, Electronic Mail, Messaging Doors to other networks, including InterNet, Bitnet, MCI, ATT and many others.

Eco-Net has over 1,700 subscribers all over the world, most of which are environmental organizations.

EcoNet is compatible with nearly any personal computer terminal outfitted with 300, 1200 or 2400 baud modem.

EcoNet's rates are among the cheapest anywhere. With a \$15 sign-up fee, you get a user manual and a free hour of off-peak computer time (weekday evenings, weekends, and holidays). Payment by check requires a \$50 refundable security deposit (Not required for credit card billings). You pay a monthly charge of \$10, which gets you an hour of off-peak computer time each month. After that, every additional peak hour is \$10 and every additional off-peak hour is \$5. There is also a small charge for users requiring large amounts of storage space.

EcoNet is a service of the Institute for Global Communications (ICG). ICG is a division of the Tides Foundation, a San Francisco based public charity exempt under sections 501 (c)(3) and 509 (a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Tell EcoNet that EARTH STREAM referred you, and EcoNet will give this sysop free on-line time! (This is a way of showing your appreciation

for Earth Stream BBS, and the compilation of this list of Eco-BBSs.)

- **Global Action Network (GAN):** VOICE: 617 381-3423 FAX: 617 381-3401 ADDRESS: Global Action Network, Environmental Citizenship Program, Lincoln Filene Center, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155

The Global Action Network (GAN) is a computerized environmental education and communication system which provides vital information 24 hours a day. The network consolidates information from prominent environmental organizations, congressional offices, and research institutions. It provides summaries of information relevant to important environmental issues, background statistics, reference listings of legislation, recommended resources (including organizational and audio-visual), and a thoroughly researched bibliography for each issue. GAN stores its material on EcoNet, an international computer network. It provides a method of communication between environmental activists and organizations.

Membership in GAN provides access to a computer-based library of easily understood information concerning the health, safety, and welfare of the planet and people.

Membership in GAN includes all of the benefits of being connected to EcoNet, the international environmental computer network which, in addition to storing material for GAN, electronically links many leading environmental organizations. Mail based members receive Information Alerts and publications through the mail.

A GAN computer based membership is available for \$10.00 a month. This entitles the member to an hour of "off-peak" computer time every month. An instructional notebook on GAN and EcoNet will be sent to

each new member. EcoNet charges an initial \$15.00 sign up fee for initial membership.

- **Information Consultants Chemical Information System (ICIS) and Chemical Information System (CIS):** For detailed information contact: CIS, Inc. or Information Consultants, Inc. Fein Marquart Associates, 1133 15th St., N.W. 7215, York Road, Washington, D.C. 20005, Baltimore, MD 21212 (202) 822-5200 (800) 247-8737

Information Consultants, Inc.'s Chemical Information System (ICIS) and Chemical Information System, Inc.'s (Fein Marquart Associates) System (CIS) are two competing companies which offer approximately 35 databases each, some similar, others different. Databases available for searching include, for example: Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (OHMTADS) with emphasis on environmental and safety data for spills response; Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval (CEASARS) gives very detailed, evaluated profiles with physical/chemical, toxicological and environmental information; NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) with acute toxdata, TLV's, standards, aquatic tox, regulatory information, and NTP test status; Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS) giving results of carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, tumor promotion and carcinogenicity tests under National Cancer Institute contract; GENETOX with genetic assay studies; AQUIRE with aquatic toxicity information; DERMAL with dermal toxicity information.

Subscriber (\$300 per year and \$25-85 per hour of connect time) and non-subscriber (\$50-115 per hour connect time) options exist.

- **NGS Kids Network - The National Geographic Society:** Voice: 1 800 368-2728 (In Maryland, call 301 921-1330) Fax: 301 921-1380 Address: NGS Kids Network, National Geographic Society, Washington, DC 20036

An interactive teaching aid for use in the classroom. NGS Kids Network should not be confused with computerized "Bulletin Boards" or "Local Area Networks", which also use telecommunications. To teach on NGS Kids Network unit, the teacher agrees that his or her class will work simultaneously with the other classes on the network during one specific six-week session.

Using computer telecommunications, kids conduct experiments and research an issue, and then organize their findings with "research teammates" across North America . . . and overseas. A professional scientist on the network interprets the data generated by the students and helps them look for geographic patterns. Students gain experience in collecting and evaluating data, using computers, problem solving, graphing, letter writing, map reading, critical thinking, and oral presentations.

Classes send and receive data during six week sessions for each unit. Some recent units: Acid Rain, Weather in Action, Hello! (Introduction to scientific research)

- **Remote Access Chemical Hazards Electronic Library (R.A.C.H.E.L.):** Data: 7 bits, full duplex, even parity, 1200 baud Voice: 202 328-1119 Address: Environmental Research Foundation, PO Box 7370 Washington, DC 20056-3700

Free System, but you must contact us by phone or mail first to get a password. Fully indexed on-line database.

Features: Coast Guard C.H.R.I.S. (Chemical Hazards Response Information Systems); New Jersey Dept

of Health Fact Sheets (Created as a function of the New Jersey Right to Know Law; Abstracting all Environmental Articles in the New York Times; RACHEL's Hazardous Waste News, on-line or Hard Copy mailed to you.

- **Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET):** ADDRESS: National Library of Medicine, Specialized Information Services, Biomedical Files Implementation Branch 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894 (301) 496-6531 or 496-1131

The National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET) is a computerized system of toxicologically oriented data banks, offering a sophisticated search and retrieval package which permits efficient access to information on known chemicals and identifies unknown chemicals based on their characteristics. TOXNET files include: Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) and Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS).

Registered NLM users can access TOXNET by direct dial or through TELENET or TYMNET telecommunications networks. Average search charges (per hour) are \$75.00 for prime time.

- **The WELL (Whole Earth 'Lectronic link):** DATA: 415 332-6106 VOICE: 415 332-1716 Office: 415 332-4335 ADDRESS: The WELL (Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link), 27 Gate Five Rd. Sausalito, CA 94965

Conferencing system, over 100 subjects covering Environmental, Education, Social Concerns, Peace Activists, Many Conferences concerning issues local to San Francisco Area, however user base is quite national, and other regions are covered. E-mail capabilities though UseNet. Also, features UNIX programming services.

Call to have registration material sent to you, or log-on to the Data number given above, and request registration.

PC Pursuit (Telenet) Accounts also available, call 800 736-1130 Galaxy Starlink Accounts also available, call 505 881-6988

Charges (billed by calendar month): Monthly membership \$10.00/month; Hourly usage \$2.00/hour regardless of time of day

or baud rate. Disk storage over 500K \$0.02/Kilobyte (\$20.00/Megabyte) CompuServe Packet Net \$4.50/hr (call 800/848-8980 for local access number)

First 5 hours of on-line time are free for new registrants. Callers from outside the 48 contiguous United States, there are surcharges so, please call us for instructions and charges. We accept company purchase orders.

- **Worldlink** — North America's Action-Net: DATA: 215 736-0499 VOICE: 800 827-2700 ADDRESS: Worldlink North America, Inc. 9187 Newfalls Road, Levittown, PA 19058

The Electronic Mail and Information Board designed for grassroots activists and organizations. This network is for the exclusive use of those dedicated to achieving positive change through progressive action. This Information Board does not contain games or programs of amusement. Its only purpose is to enable concerned parties to exchange information and resources, as well as providing a communications link to the world's decision-makers.

Worldlink North America is dedicated to the belief that one person can make a difference, and that together we can achieve much.

Please feel free to log-in and "walk around." If you have any questions

or require additional information, call us at the above number.

Rate: \$4.50 per hour, and you must buy a minimum of 4 hours of time.

Features: Urgent Action Bulletins (UAB), Classified ads, Electronic Mail, Directory of Action-Net users, Full Screen Editor.

Restricted Government or Agency Run Systems

- The Hazardous Materials Information Systems (HMIS) FTS/COMM: (202) 366-4555 ADDRESS: Lessie Graves, Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation, Information Services Unit.

The Hazardous Materials Information Systems (HMIS) offers two menu-driven programs to assist state, local and Federal agencies. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Research and Special Programs Administration's (RSPA) project offers quick access to both exemptions information and informal interpretations.

The exemptions menu provides access to the following: exemption numbers, exemption holders, expiration dates, container type and DOT specification, hazardous material, shipping name and class, and regulations affected. The interpretations menu provides access to informal interpretations issued by the Standards Division, Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation.

Each search provides: requestor, subject, commodity, container and regulations affected. This service is provided FREE to state, local, and federal agencies. Private sector organizations cannot get an account on the HMIS but can call to receive printouts on information they need (there is a fee for the printout). In order to gain access to the HMIS you must FIRST ESTABLISH AN ACCOUNT by contacting the address above.

- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):** VOICE: OCIS Help Desk (801) 524-5366 or 524-5896 DATA: FTS 588-5366 or 588-5896.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Computerized Information System (OCIS) is designed to aid OSHA, State OSHA Program, and OSHA Area Office staff in responding to employers' and employees' occupational safety and health problems by maintaining quick access to various computerized information files. OCIS files are maintained on a Digital Vax 11/750 computer at the Salt Lake City Laboratory; BASIS is the database management software; system is accessed from OSHA and State Program offices only; files are menu-driven; and new capabilities are under development.

- **OSWER - Office Of Solid Waste And Emergency Response U.S. EPA — Technology Innovation Office:** VOICE HELP: 301-589-8368 DATA PHONE: (Modem): 301-589-8366 ADDRESS: Walter W. Kovalick, Jr., Ph.D., Director, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Technology Innovation Office, Silver Spring, MD PROJECT OFFICER (SYSOP): Dan Powell, 202-382-4510 (24 Hour Operation, 2400/1200 Baud).

This Bulletin Board System (BBS) and its contents are intended solely for the exchange of information furthering the mission and goals of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and its Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

On the main board, new users are limited to passive activities (reading bulletins) or to joining the SITE or Air/Superfund Coordination SIGs.■

Microcomputer Support, Data Communications Combine

Microcomputer Support and Data Communications have been consolidated under a new position of Director of Network and Microcomputer Services, effective May 17, 1991. This new organization structure was created to allow for more efficient provision of computing and network services to the University.

Bill Buntain, Team Leader of the Payroll/Personnel section of Administrative Computing, is the Acting Director of Network and Microcomputer Services. He will continue to serve (on a limited basis) as the Payroll/Personnel Team Leader. ■

Transitions

The following new employees have been hired in the Computing Center since January 1, 1991 (F denotes full-time, P part-time):

- Mehrdad Ansari (F)
- Lek Thanavibulpol (F)
- Donna Carter (F)
- Jennifer Jopling (F)
- Kenneth Corey (P)
- ChiNan Lai (P)
- Dana Lillard (P)
- Qi Liu (P)
- Bart Williams (P)
- Pablo Mora (P)
- Leah Langholtz (P)

Employees who have resigned:

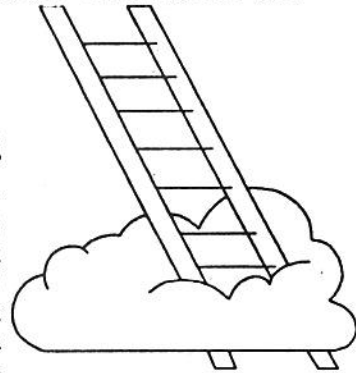
- Bob Hamilton (F)
- David Molta (F)
- Bill Good (P)
- Mark Thacker (P)
- Hueng Lam (P)
- Yared Akalou (P)
- Ugbo Mallam (P) ■

Computing Center Staff Climbs to New Heights

The Computing Center came out heads above other teams in the 4th annual *NT Fitness Peak*. Team members Linda Wallace, John Dysert, Robert Jones, Curtis Elder, and Maureen Drown came in first place by climbing 22,914 flights of stairs! All stair climbing team members except Maureen Drown work on the Student Records Data Systems Team in Administrative Computing. Drown is on the NT/TCOM Fiscal Data Systems Team.

Individual winners, all from the Computing Center, were:

- ① Robert Jones — climbed 8,019 flights of stairs.
- ② Linda Wallace — climbed 5,514 flights of stairs.
- ③ John Dysert — climbed 5,019 flights of stairs. ■



Calls For Papers, Conference Registration



We have received the following "calls" for conference registration and papers from various organizations.

Calls for Registration

- **6th Computing and Philosophy Conference** — August 10-12, 1991. New Haven Connecticut at Southern Connecticut State University. This conference is sponsored by the American Philosophical Association's Committee on Computing and Philosophy. Major topics of the conference include: Artificial Intelligence and the Philosophy of Mind; Philosophy and the Gutenberg Project; Computer Assisted Instruction in Logic; Electronic Analysis of Philosophy Texts; Computing and the Concept of Knowledge. The conference also will showcase instructional software in Philosophy. For more information contact: Steven Gold (GOLD@CTSTATEU)
- **National Conference on Computing and Values** — August 12-16, 1991. New Haven, Connecticut. Specific themes include: Computer Privacy & Confidentiality; Computer Security & Crime; Ownership of Software & Intellectual Property; Equity & Access to Computing Resources; Teaching Computing & Values; Policy Issues in the Campus Computing Environment. For more information, contact: Professor Walter Maner, Dept. of Computer Science, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403 (MANER@BGSUOPIE) 419-372-2337.
- **EDUCOM '91** — October 16-19, 1991. San Diego, California. Hosted by the University of California, San Diego, this year's theme is "Curricula, Computing and Culture." For more information, contact: EDUCOM at 202-872-4200 (CONF@EDUCOM).

Call for Papers

- **Women's Studies and Computing**
— Computing scholars active in Women's Studies are requested to send off-prints of essays they have about research that relied on computational technology to be included in the first special-topics of *The Humanities Computing Yearbook* (1993). For more information, contact: Rosanne G. Potter, Chair, Women's Studies Program, 247 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames Iowa 50011 (S1.RGP@ISUMVS). ■

Library List Updated

Accessing On-line Bibliographic Data Bases, a list of world-wide library systems accessible from UNT has been updated. Copies are available for reference in ISB 110, Graphics Lab, Willis Library Lab, College of Business Lab, and the GAB 5th floor lab. You can acquire the document via anonymous FTP on VAXB.ACS.UNT. EDU as shown below.

```
ftp vaxb.acs.unt.edu
username: anonymous
password: anything-you-want
ftp> cd library
ftp> get libraries.txt [for ASCII text]
ftp> get libraries.ps [for Postscript text]
```

```
ftp> binary [for WordPerfect 5.1]
ftp> get libraries.wp5 ■
```

Individual User-IDs Expire

All MUSIC, CMS, VAX and Solbourne individual student and faculty IDs (User-IDs that begin with I or F) will expire on Saturday, August 31. If you wish to access your files beyond this date, you must renew your User-ID IMMEDIATELY. Individual User-ID renewal forms may be obtained from the Computing Center offices (ISB 119). ■

THE BITNET CONNECTION



By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Acting Director of Academic Computing,
BITNET INFOREP (BITNET: AC12@UNTVMI)

*This Column is a continuing feature of **Benchmarks** intended to present news and information on various aspects of the BITNET wide area network.*

Networks and Social Change

Few of us, when we sit down and type in a BITNET mail message, are aware that we may be participating in one of the most dramatic influences for social change since the invention of the light bulb. The light bulb ultimately changed the pattern of people's lives, allowing activities which were formerly restricted to daylight hours to be carried on independent of the rise and set of the sun. The "artificial" sunlight made many things possible: the twenty-four hour operation of many industries previously dependent upon daylight; the lighting of cities to make streets safer to traverse after dark (at least they used to be safer); a change in the design of office buildings and other architectural structures; night baseball (except for certain Chicago fans). The popularity of the light bulb ultimately helped spur the development of the electrical power industry that we've become so dependent upon today.

Just as the light bulb changed the pattern of people's lives, BITNET and other national and international networks are changing the way people acquire, assimilate, and act upon information. For some of us, "unplugging" the wide-area network would have almost as great an impact as pulling the power plug. Networks have the unique ability to bring information on a wide variety of topics to a diverse group of people. Information is disseminated much more quickly than by traditional print methods. The information is available from a wider range of sources. BITNET and other mailing lists have become information islands around which "electronic" societies have developed. These on-line social groups develop their own conventions and customs, foster relationships, and even see their own share of conflict and controversy.

An interesting reflection of the growth and impact of BITNET can be found in the nature of the mailing list topics found in the file *LISTSERV GROUPS*. In 1987, there were about ninety three lists documented in *LISTSERV GROUPS* and of the ones which were not directly related to the BITNET network itself, thirty five percent were on topics not directly related to computing. In the latest version of that file (at least the latest available from *LISTSERV@BITNIC*), the number of lists has grown to about 144, thirty eight percent of which are on topics not directly related to computing. The word about BITNET is obviously spreading to more and more disciplines, and not just scientific disciplines. List topics include genealogy, the humanities, philosophy, intercultural and interpersonal communication, teaching english, health issues, environmental issues... you get the idea.

The interconnection of BITNET with the Internet and other wide-area networks has created a mechanism to quickly convey information to a large number of people. This sometimes has a direct effect in spurring social action. Probably the best example of this is the recent case of the "infamous" Lotus Development Corp. "Marketplace: Households" database reported on in the January, 1991 issue of

*Benchmarks.*¹ Lotus was planning to release a database on CD-ROM which would contain information on 120 million U.S. consumers, including purchasing habits, marital status, neighborhood, and income level. The database was to be priced at \$695.00, enabling widespread availability of its information to small and large businesses. This product was of concern to privacy advocates and others, since Lotus would not let people examine and make corrections to their entries prior to release of the information.

Word of the Lotus product quickly spread throughout BITNET and Internet mailing lists and discussion groups. Partly as a result of this network communication, Lotus received 30,000 letters and calls and, in late January, decided to drop plans to market the database.² While not all who learned of the Lotus product were informed directly via a wide-area network, many were probably informed indirectly. For example, the article in the January *Benchmarks* was based upon material received from network mailing lists.

You may not feel like a revolutionary when you use BITNET, but you are indeed a part of a growing population who have access to international information resources. As wide-area networks move out of the commercial and educational realm and into individual households, we can expect an even greater impact of this relatively new form of communication. Remember, the next time you log on and send a BITNET message which is "gatewayed" to the internet and sent on to Australia, that's not just a message you are sending; it's a part of social history. ■

¹ "New Lotus Product Deemed Invasion of Privacy by Some," *Benchmarks*, Volume 12, Number 1, January, 1991.

² "Lotus Kills Consumer Database Project," *Dallas Times Herald*, January 29, 1991.

LIST of the Month

Each month we will highlight one of the BITNET LISTSERV Special Interest Group (SIG) mailing lists. This month's list...

BIOSPH-L@UBVM

Coordinator: Dave Phillips (davep@acsu.buffalo.edu)

For the discussion of anything relating to the biosphere, pollution, CO-2 effect, ecology, habitats, climate, etc., can be discussed. Basically anything that exerts an influence of some kind or another on the BioSphere.

This mailing list will keep you informed of many of the environmental issues facing our globe. Postings have included news releases on environmental issues, research reports, and even tips on reducing chemical hazards in the home. If you are interested in subscribing to this mailing list, send the following command, either via an interactive message or as the first line of a mail message, to LISTSERV@UBVM:

SUBSCRIBE BIOSPH-L your name

where your name is your first and last name.



BENCHMARKS FORUM

BENCHMARKS FORUM is intended to serve as a vehicle for answering questions that may be of general interest to the user community. If you have a question, please send electronic mail to the Benchmarks editor (BITNET: AS04@UNTVM1) or write it down and drop it by the Computing Center. We will try to answer it in the next issue.

Question: I want to get involved in environmental issues and wonder if there are any BITNET or Internet discussion groups on such topics. Can you help?

Answer: You bet! BIOSPH-L, described in the "List of the Month" on this page is one. You can find more lists and BBS' in the articles on pages 8 through 15.

General Information

Here are some other lists on related topics:

- AG-EXP-L@NDSUVM1 — Ag. expert systems.
- AG-FORST@IRLEARN — AgroForestry BBS.
- AGRIC-L@UGA — Ag. discussion.
- AQUIFER@IBACSATA — Pollution and groundwater recharge.
- BIO-CONV@IRLEARN — Bioconversion bulletin board.
- BIO-JRNL@IRLEARN — Bio-Journals bulletin board.
- BIOJOBS@IRLEARN — BIOSCI employment bulletin board.
- BIOMATRIX@IRLEARN — Bio-matrix BBS.
- BIOMED-L@NDSUVM1 — Ethics.
- BIONEWS@IRLEARN — BioNews BBS.
- BIOTECH@IRLEARN — BioTech BBS.
- METHODS@IRLEARN — BIOSCI methods and reagents BBS.
- METHODS@RPICIGCE — Research methodology.
- PLAINS-L@NDSUVM1 — Great plains BITNET topology.
- PLANT@IRLEARN — Plant-Molecular-biology BBS.
- Pop-BIO@IRLEARN — Population biology BBS.
- BIOMED-L@NDSUVM1 — Research-news BBS.
- CIR-RES@IRLEARN — BIOSCI science-resources BBS.

Additionally, here are some hotlines you can call:

- **Hazardous Waste Ombudsman**, (202) 475-9361. Assists citizens with unresolved problems or complaints about hazardous wastes.
- **National Pesticides Telecommunications Network Hotline**, (800) 858-7378. Provides information on pesticides-related issues: toxicity, safety practices, health and environmental effects, and cleanup and disposal procedures.
- **National Response Center Hotline**, (800) 424-8802. To report oil or other hazardous materials spills to the U.S. Coast Guard.
- **Pollution Prevention Information**, (703) 821-4800. Provides answers and information about reducing or eliminating pollution through source reduction and recycling.
- **RCRA/CERCLA (Superfund) Hotline**, (800) 424-9346. Provides answers and information on the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund). ■



Information Resources Council News

Minutes provided by Sue Harrison, IRC Recording Secretary

The Information Resources Council met on Tuesday, April 23, 1991, and conducted items of business which are briefly summarized here:

Chairman Vondran announced that approval has been given to the General Access Computer Lab Fee recommendation and departments should be receiving those monies soon.

The Council discussed presenting a proposal to the Information Resources Steering Committee for a more realistic computer lab fee, since it is agreed that the current level of fees will not be adequate to fund the general access labs across campus. Considering the fact that the original proposal provided for a larger fee, it was suggested that a \$3.00 fee be established with \$2.00 of that going straight to Schools and Colleges for general access labs, and the third dollar to be disbursed to cover other computing projects that benefit all students. A motion was passed for the IRC to recommend an additional \$1.00 per credit hour be collected as a computer use fee, which would be passed directly through to departments for use in supporting general access laboratories.

In discussion that followed several concerns were expressed; such as, a question regarding the current \$5.00 computer maintenance fee being charged to students; a need for funds for the Local Area Network; a question as to why the Microcomputer Maintenance Shop is under a totally different Vice President and not under the Computing Center; and a suggestion that the University address the issue of students' bills showing multiple fees but providing no explanation for them.

Chairman Vondran introduced Jean Schaafe, Assoc. Dean of Arts & Sciences, who reported that Arts & Sciences has a number of specialized laboratories but no general access labs, at the present time. They plan to begin with 3 general access labs (one in Terrill Hall, one in Wooten Hall, and one in the GAB). The College is forming a committee which will include members from all Arts & Sciences departments, and will establish a network director's position for the whole college.

Chairman Vondran introduced Rogers Redding, Assoc. Dean of Arts & Sciences and Chair of the University Instructional Technology Task Force, who explained that the Task Force has been charged to come up with a plan that basically addresses the question of where the University wants to be in 5 years.

Dave Molta distributed his sub-committee's report on Data Integrity in a Distributed Computing Environment, explaining that the committee's major concerns are: 1) integrity of data due to improper backup procedures; and 2) protection from the threat of virus infection on campus. It was noted that the committee needs to address the issue of adequate staff to support the policy once it is in place. The Council will act on the sub-committee's report at its May 21 meeting. Chairman Vondran appointed Jim Curry as Chair of the Data Integrity Committee, replacing Dave Molta who is resigning as Director of Academic Computing.

A motion was passed to add two academic positions to the membership of the IRC. Recommendations for adding new administrative positions to the Council's membership will be accepted at the May 21 meeting.

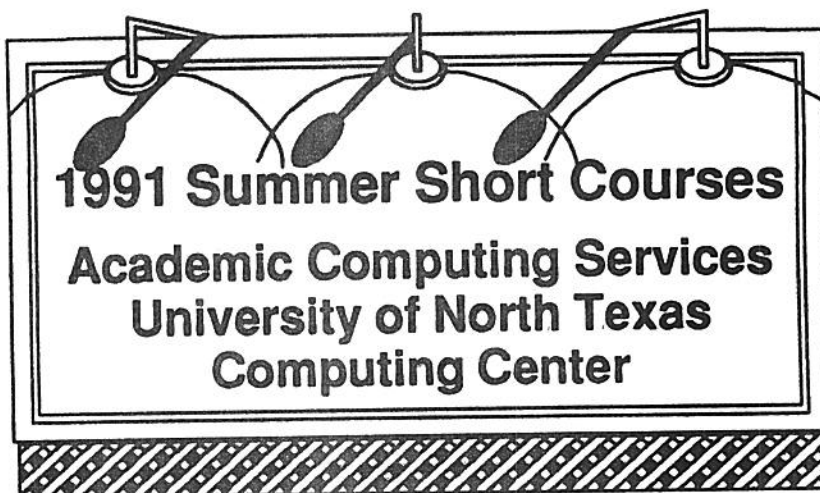
Paul Schlieve announced the official formation of the Electronic Mail Task Force which will meet for the first time on Thursday, April 25. The Task Force will report to the Provost, as well as to the IRC. Schlieve explained that since the formation of the Electronic Mail Task Force, the subcommittee on planning and development of the network backbone and facilitation management of that network can move forward without dealing with the complex issues involved in Electronic Mail.

Steve Miller reported that the Information Security Policy sub-committee has met and he anticipates recommending that a standing committee be formed as a forum for exchange of information about security and to make recommendations to the IRC regarding security issues. Another preliminary recommendation would be to establish the position of a security administrator, who would address implementation of policies, interpret policy and possibly prepare a security manual. Miller's subcommittee hopes to have a policy for the IRC to review at the May 21 meeting. The IRC will then act on the subcommittee's recommendations at the June meeting.

The current Computing and Data Communication Resource Acquisition Policy and the Supported Computing Items List was distributed with the agenda for this meeting. There was discussion concerning the policy as well as the Supported Items list with a consensus that a committee needed to be formed to revise both documents. The sub-committee will be Sue Pierce, Chair, Don Grose, Carolyn Cunningham and Philip Baczewski. ■

Access Compuserve From the Internet

You can now access Compuserve from the Internet by telneting to hermes.merit.edu. At the "Which host?" prompt, enter **compuserve**. You will still need a Compuserve ID and password for this to be useful. ■



The Computing Center is offering the following short courses for the summer 1991 semester. Please pre-register to attend (a registration form can be found at the end of this issue). A maximum of 10 people will be admitted to each of the courses held in ISB 110. A maximum of 8 people will be admitted to each of the courses held in ISB 123.

PLEASE NOTE: Faculty and students have first priority to register for these classes.

MAINFRAME COURSES

- 1. Introduction to MUSIC/SP:** Introductory sessions to MUSIC/SP will be held in Room 110 of the Science Library (ISB) on a monthly basis. **NO PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED FOR THESE COURSES.** Consult the HELP DESK (565-4050) for a schedule of classes and/or to request a class on a specific day. All courses will be taught by Help Desk staff.
- 2. Introduction to IBM Job Control Language:**
A two-hour session to be held in the Academic Computing Conference Room (ISB 123):
 - Thursday, June 20: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: George Morrow
- 3. Introduction to SAS:**
A three-hour session to be held in the Science Library (ISB 110):
 - Thursday, June 27: 1:00-4:00 p.m.
Instructor: Panu Sittiwong
- 4. Introduction to SPSS:**
A three-hour session to be held in the Academic Computing Conference Room (ISB 123):
 - Wednesday, June 19: 1:00-4:00 p.m.
Instructor: Panu Sittiwong
- 5. Introduction to CMS:**
Two separate two-hour sessions to be held in the Science Library (ISB 110). Additional courses may be scheduled through the HELP Desk, just as with the MUSIC/SP courses:

General Information

- Wednesday, June 5: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: Cathy Hardy
- Monday, July 15: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: George Morrow

6. Introduction to VAX/VMS:

A two-hour session to be held in the Science Library (ISB 110):

- Tuesday, June 11: 1:30-3:30 p.m.
Instructor: Staff

7. Introduction to BITNET:

A two-hour session to be held in the Computing Center Conference Room (ISB 123):

- Wednesday, June 12: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: Billy Barron

8. Introduction to the Internet and USENET:

A two-hour session to be held in the Computing Center Conference Room (ISB 235):

- Tuesday, June 18: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: Philip Baczewski

MICROCOMPUTER COURSES

1. **Introduction to Microcomputer Labs: ISB 110, Willis Library, Graphics Lab:** Introductory sessions on Microcomputer Labs will be held in Room 110 of the Science Library (ISB) on an "as needed" basis. **NO PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED FOR THESE COURSES.** Consult the HELP DESK (565-4050) for a schedule of classes and/or to request a class on a specific day. All courses will be taught by Academic Computing staff.

2. Introduction to WordPerfect 5.1:

A three-hour session to be held in the Science Library (ISB 110):

- Thursday, June 13: 2:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: Sandy Franklin.

3. Introduction to Procomm Plus:

Two one-hour sessions to be held in the Computing Center Conference Room (ISB 123):

- Monday, June 10: 3:00-4:00 p.m.
Instructor: Cathy Hardy
- Thursday, July 11: 2:00-3:00 p.m.
Instructor: Cathy Hardy

4. Introduction to SAS PC:

A three-hour session to be held in the Science Library (ISB 110):

- Tuesday, June 25: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: Staff

5. Introduction to SPSS PC+:

A three-hour session to be held in the Science Library (ISB 110):

- Thursday, June 6: 2:00-5:00 p.m.
Instructor: Panu Sittiwong ■

OS/MVS JCL Utilities: IEBGENER and IEBPTPCH

By Cathy Hardy, Academic Database
Consultant (BITNET: AC55@UNTVMI)

This is the sixth in a series of articles dealing with JCL (job control language). This series is aimed at the current JCL user who would like to have a better understanding of statement use, utilities, and coding options. If you are not currently a JCL user, but would like to begin learning about JCL, Academic Computing has a free handout available in ISB 119. Stop by and ask for "IBM Job Control Language," or contact an Academic Mainframe Users Support consultant for further information.

IEBGENER

IEBGENER is a data set utility that can be used to copy or print a sequential data set or member of a partitioned data set, expand a partitioned data set, produce an edited sequential or partitioned data set, or reblock or change the logical record length of an output data set.

Utility Control Statements

IEBGENER uses utility control statements which are included as needed. If no control statements are used, the entire input data set will be sequentially copied.

- The **LABELS** statement is used to specify how user labels are to be handled. If more than one valid **LABELS** statement is included, all but the last **LABELS** statement are ignored.
- The **MEMBER** statement is used with partitioned output. This statement provides the name and aliases of a member and there must be a separate **MEMBER** statement for each member created by IEBGENER.

General Information

- The **RECORD** statement defines records that are to be identically processed (record group). All **RECORD** statements following a **MEMBER** statement pertain to that member.

Within a **RECORD** statement, one **IDENT** parameter can be used to define the record group; one or more **FIELD** parameters can be used to supply editing information; and one **LABELS** parameter can be used.

The **MAXFLDS** operand specifies a number that is no less than the total number of **FIELD** parameter in **RECORD** statements and is required if the **FIELD** parameter is used.

The rules of the game

- ❑ A **SYSPRINT DD** and a **SYSIN DD** statement is required for each use of **IEBGENER**
- ❑ The block size for the **SYSPRINT** data set must be a multiple of 121. The block size for the **SYSIN** data set must be a multiple of 80.
- ❑ If the output is to a printer, **DCB** information must be specified on the **SYSUT2 DD** statement.
- ❑ If no **RECFM**, **BLKSIZE**, and **LRECL** are specified for the output data set, these values are copied from the input data set.
- ❑ The input data set must always have a **BLKSIZE** parameter. The default **RECFM** for the input data set is **U**. **LRECL** for the input data set must be specified if the **RECFM** is **FB**, **VS**, or **VBS**.

For example, To copy a data set from volume **ACAD01** to tape:

```
//Standard Job Card
//DATAPRT EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=USER.XXNN.BCISNNNN.FILE,DISP=OLD,
// UNIT=SYSDA,VOL=SER=ACAD01,
// DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800,RECFM=FB),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE)
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=USER.XXNN.BCISNNNN.FILE,
// DISP=(NEW,KEEP),LABEL=(,SL),
// UNIT=TAPE,VOL=SER=nnnnnn,
// DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800,RECFM=FB)
//
```

IEBTPCH

```
//Standard Job Card
//PTPCH EXEC PGM=IEBTPCH
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=USER.XXNN.BCISNNNN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD *
PRINT TYPORG=PO,MAXFLDS=5,MAXNAME=5
TITLE ITEM=('FIVE MEMBERS OF XXNN DATA SET',10)
MEMBER NAME=xxxxxxa
RECORD FIELD=(80)
MEMBER NAME=xxxxxxb
RECORD FIELD=(80)
MEMBER NAME=xxxxxxc
RECORD FIELD=(80)
MEMBER NAME=xxxxxxd
RECORD FIELD=(80)
MEMBER NAME=xxxxxxe
RECORD FIELD=(80)
/*
//
```

An example (to print 5 members of a partitioned data set) of one of my all time favorites is the 'print punch' utility **IEBTPCH**, a close relation to **IEBGENER**, is shown above. While **IEBGENER** can print only one member at a time, **IEBTPCH** can print several members. Data can be printed in either hexadecimal or character representation.

IEBTPCH uses many of the same utility control statements used with **IEBGENER** and has many of the same restrictions. Like **IEBGENER**, **IEBTPCH** requires a **SYSPRINT DD** statement and a **SYSIN DD** statement for each use of **IEBTPCH**. Unlike **IEBGENER**, the **RECFM** is always **FBA** (fixed block having an ASA control character in the first byte), and the **LRECL** is always 121.

Each member to be printed must have **MEMBER NAME=** and **RECORD FIELD=** specified.

In this example, **SYSUT1** defines the input partitioned data set, **SYSUT2** defines the output data set (printer), **SYSIN DD** defines the control data set (using **PRINT**, **TITLE**, **MEMBER NAME**, and **RECORD FIELD**).

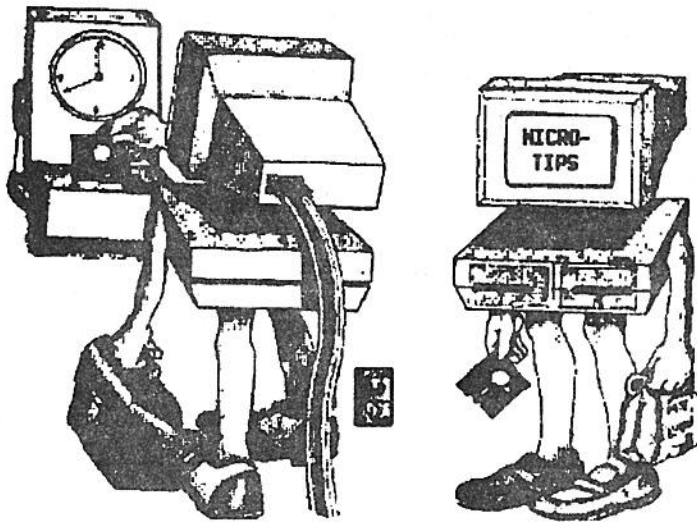
The **TITLE** statement will print the string in apostrophes starting in column 10 of the output page.

The number in **MAXFLDS** and **MAXNAME** can be greater than the number of fields and members to be printed, but may not be less than the total number of field and/or the total number of name statements.

For additional information on IBM utilities, check your IBM OS/VS2 MVS Utilities manual. ■

How About That Weather?

You can find all about it at **UM-WEATHER**, the University of Michigan Weather Underground. US National Weather Service info. is updated continuously. To access, telnet to madlab.sprl.umich.edu 3000 [UNIX] or hermes.merit.edu [VAX]. Type **um-weather** at the "which host?" prompt. ■



This column is intended to serve as a forum for sharing useful tips on making more productive use of microcomputers. If you have a tip that you feel may be of use to campus users, submit it to the Benchmarks editor for possible inclusion in a future issue.

Useful PC Command-line Utilities — CED

By Eric Lipscomb, student Network Assistant Manager for the School of Community Service (BITNET: LIPS@UNTVAX)

In a time when just about every new program is moving towards having an intricate graphical user interface, those of us who are die-hard command-line users sometimes feel left behind. Fortunately, there are still some programs and utilities that make life on the command-line a little less painful for us. One such golden nugget is Christopher Dunford's CED, a DOS Command Editor.

DOS users know of the frustrations associated with our command-line environment. Correcting a typo in a long command is not too difficult using the F2 and F3 keys, but the only way to recall a long command typed in three or four (or more!) commands ago is to retype the monster again. CED alleviates these problems, in addition to allowing users to customize their own work environment.

CED is a public domain program, meaning there is no registration or usage fee associated with it, and is available from many bulletin board systems, including the UNTVAX BBS. The archive file contains (minimally) two files: CED.COM (the actual program), and CED.DOC (the program documentation). The program operates as a TSR (terminate and stay resident), so once it has been loaded, it remains active for the remainder of the user's work session.

To load CED, type CED at the DOS prompt. That's it. Installation is now complete. Once CED has been loaded, recalling a command is as simple as pressing the up- or down-arrow key until the desired command appears on the command line. And editing a command is as simple as moving the cursor to the desired position in the command, even as far back as the first character, and making the necessary changes while leaving the rest of the command text intact. There are also logical short cuts you can use to edit a line. For instance, pressing [Home] takes the cursor to the start of the line, [End] takes the cursor to the end of the line, [Ctrl][LeftArrow] and

[Ctrl][RightArrow] move the cursor to the first character of the previous or next word in the line, respectively. By default, CED starts in typeover mode, meaning that the cursor will overwrite the character it sits on. Pressing [Insert] will switch CED into insert mode, and there are patches available that force CED into insert mode as the default.

While the command editing features are handy, the real power of CED lies in the synonym and parameter call abilities of the program. CED synonyms allow the user to "abbreviate" a frequently used command. For example, when I enter the command "a" at my DOS prompt, I get a directory of drive A:. This synonym can be set up by typing "ced syn a dir a:" at the command prompt. Now, when I type "a", DOS thinks I typed "dir a:" and proceeds to execute that command. Nifty, huh? Many combinations of commands can be shortened using CED's synonyms. The format for setting up a synonym is as follows: "CED SYN synonym command". "CED" is the program name, "SYN" indicates that you are defining a synonym, "synonym" is the new command you are defining, and "command" is the actual DOS command. As another example, I quite frequently edit my autoexec.bat file with Qedit. The synonym I've set up for this looks like: "ced syn auto qedit c:\autoexec.bat". Now every time I type "auto" at the command line, DOS thinks I've typed "qedit c:\autoexec.bat" instead.

Parameter calls are also just as handy. CED has the ability to "remember" the last parameters you passed to a program. Suppose I'm working on debugging a program for work. I might type in the following commands repeatedly: "qedit diskquot.c", "make diskquot", "diskquot lipscomb". I can set up parameter calls for these programs in CED as follows: "ced pcall qedit", "ced pcall make", "ced pcall diskquot". Now, every time I run one of these programs without any parameters,

CED supplies the last parameters specified. For instance, if I type "qedit diskquot.c", finish the edit, and type "qedit" next, DOS thinks I typed "qedit diskquot.c" again. Now I can type "qedit", "make", and "diskquot" instead of "qedit diskquot.c", "make diskquot.c" and "diskquot lipscomb" and save myself quite a few keystrokes.

CED also provides a way to define synonyms and pcalls other than at the command line. CED will read synonym and pcall files from a file when you pass a -F parameter when calling CED. You could set a line in your autoexec.bat file to read "ced -Fc:\utility\ced.dat." This assumes that there is a file called "ced.dat" which exists in your "c:\utility" directory. My ced.dat file looks like the following:

```
clear      syn
clear      pcall
SYN        a          dir a:/p
SYN        auto        q c:\autoexec.bat
SYN        b          dir b:/p
SYN        bat         dir *.bat /p
SYN        c          cls
SYN        com         dir %1.com/p
SYN        config      q c:\config.sys
SYN        d          dir */p
SYN        d          dir */p
SYN        exe         dir *.exe/p
SYN        m          c:\utility\mapmem
SYN        newsyn      ced -fc:\utility\ced.dat
SYN        pi          echo 3.14159265
SYN        pu          del *.bak
SYN        s          d:\scan\scan a: /a
SYN        q          c:\utility\ced.dat
SYN        top         cd\
SYN        txt         dir.txt/p
SYN        up          cd ..
SYN        x          exit
PCALL      q
PCALL      tcc
PCALL      make
```

The first two lines of this file tell CED to erase all synonym and pcall definitions before loading the new ones. Two other lines to note are the definitions for "syn" and "newsyn". Typing syn at my command line allows me to edit my synonym/pcall file. Then "newsyn" loads the new synonyms into memory.

One note of concern when using CED is the amount of memory it takes up. By default, CED uses between 16 and 20K of memory to load itself. You can tell CED to use a smaller amount of memory with the -B option on the CED command line. This format is "ced -Bn1,n2,n3,n4,n5,n6" where n1 specifies the size of the DOS command stack (up and down arrows), n2 the size of the application command stack (not discussed in this article), n3 the size of the synonym list, n4 the size of the pcall list, n5 the size of the ignore list (not discussed in this article), and n6 the size of the user-installed command list (again, not discussed here). The line that loads CED in my autoexec.bat file looks like this:

```
ced -B256,128,1450,128,128,128 -fc:\utility\ced.dat
```

This tells CED to reserve 256 bytes for my DOS command stack, 1450 bytes for my synonym list, use the minimum of 128 bytes for the other areas, and load my synonyms and pcall instructions from c:\utility\ced.dat. This has brought CED's memory usage down to almost 9K on my system. It is also possible to use an extended/expanded memory manager to load CED into high or expanded memory and not occupy any low memory space. ■



Virus Update

Compiled by Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks*
Editor (BITNET: AS04@UNTVMI)

We have received the following virus-related information.

- A new Mac Hypercard Virus was reported in the April 3 issue of VIRUS-L digest (Volume 4: Issue 52). It has been named the HC virus and infects only HyperCard stacks. It has been termed mostly annoying. If you have SAM 3.0, you can download the latest virus definitions file from the Symantec bulletin board. These include both detection and repair of stacks infected with this virus.
- F-PROT has been updated. The latest version of F-PROT is F-PROT Version 1.15. It is available as FPROT115.ZIP on BEACH.GAL. UTEXAS. EDU. Version 1.16 should be out "any day now." This version will be posted on the UNT VAX BBS as soon as it is released.
- The Azusa virus has been found on factory diskettes from Trident Microsystems, Inc. (reported in VIRUS-L Digest, April 23, Volume 4: Issue 68). All disk one of a three disk set of TVGA - 8916 utilities disks have been found to be af-

fect. Extreme caution should be used before using these disks.

- A new worm has been reported on the loose on BITNET, attacking VM/CMS systems (VIRUS-L Digest, April 26, Volume 4: Issue 70). The name of the worm is ZT EXEC. It claims to be a program called "zebra tell" that sends multi-color messages. It actually reads your NAMES file and sends itself to everyone in it.
- A trojan version of VIRUSCAN is on the loose. It has been uploaded to various BBS' under the filename SCANV78.ZIP.
- Gatekeeper 1.2 and Gatekeeper Aid 1.2 have been released. A complete distribution set can be found in comp.binaries.mac and the info-mac archives. It is also available for anonymous ftp from the following sites:

- ix1.cc.utexas.edu (IP #: 128.83.1.21)
- ix2.cc.utexas.edu (IP #: 128.83.1.29)
- bongo.cc.utexas.edu (IP #: 128.83.186.13)

The file is named gatekeeper-12.hqx and is located in the microlib/mac/virus directory on each of the above machines. This "BinHexed" self extracting archive file contains Gatekeeper 1.2, Gatekeeper Aid 1.2 and all associated documentation. Since it is a self extracting file, users of current Gatekeeper versions should place their copies of Gatekeeper in Override mode before clicking on the "Gatekeeper 1.2 Distribution.sea" file which will be generated by decoding the gatekeeper-12.hqx BinHex file. (From VIRUS-L Digest, Volume 4: Issue 80)

- Fridrik Skulason, author of F-PROT, reported on the 20th of May that he had received over 60 new PC viruses that month.

- **WARNING - PKZip120.EXE.** The following message has been posted to BBS' throughout the country.

WARNING! WARNING! WARNING! WARNING! WARNING!

There is a file being circulated on BBS's called PKZ120.ZIP or PKZ120.EXE or similar, and that claims to be version 1.20 of PKZIP but in fact is a hacked version of PKZIP 1.10.

As of the date of this writing, the latest version of PKZIP is version 1.10. Furthermore, due to this intentional act of vandalism, PKWARE will not release any versions of PKZIP in the future with the version 1.20.

If you see the files PKZ120.ZIP or PKZ120.EXE on any BBS or on-line system, please ask the SysOp of that system to remove the files IMMEDIATELY, and please contact PKWARE to report where the files were seen.

REWARD!

PKWARE is offering a reward of lifetime free upgrades for PKZIP to anyone who can provide information leading to the identification and prosecution of the person or persons responsible for creating this bogus version 1.20 of the software. They have only served to confuse and hurt the user community, and the perpetrators of this crime are at minimum in violation of Federal Copyright Law.

If you have any information about the source of PKZ120.EXE or PKZ120.ZIP, please report it to PKWARE immediately, either: by Voice at 414-352-3670 by BBS at 414-352-7176 by FAX at 414-352-3815 or by mail: PKWARE Inc. 7545 N. Port Washington Rd. Glendale, WI 53217

Sincerely,
Phil Katz, President
PKWARE Inc. ■

PRODIGY Practices Questioned

By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks* Editor
(BITNET:AS04@UNTVM1)

Rumors have been flying about the supposed uploading of confidential information from PRODIGY client's PCs. The Los Angeles County District Attorney is reportedly investigating Prodigy Services Company for deceptive trade practices.

The controversy hinges on the contents of a file created by PRODIGY called STAGE.DAT. Apparently, upon inspection, "non-PRODIGY" data can be found in this file. Everyone, including the Prodigy Services Company agrees that this is true. The question is, is this just an artifact of the way DOS allocates files (as the company claims) or are the PRODIGY folks really doing some electronic espionage? It may be up to a judge and jury to decide. ■

WordPerfect Users Group Summer Schedule

The WordPerfect Users Group will continue to meet in Marquis 105 from 2-3 p.m.. The first part of the meeting being the special topic, and the rest of the meeting, questions about WP products.

The following topics are planned for this summer.

- June 21 — Main Topic: WP Tables
- July 19 — Main Topic: Large Document Needs, Index, Table of Contents, Endnote Placement, and Lists
- August 9 — Main Topic: Using Postscript techniques to create transparencies for presentations. ■

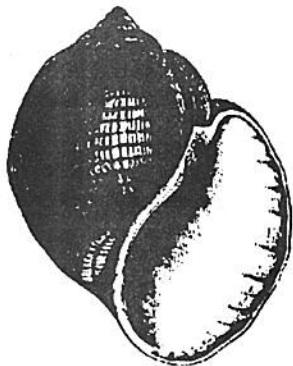
VAXCLUSTER USAGE STATISTICS

April Top Ten Programs: CPU Time Used

Program	Description	CPU Time	Percent of Total
1. User programs	Compiled Programs	9 17:23:34.44	58.7
2. NEWS	ANU News Utility	1 14:28:04.45	9.7
3. DISKEEPER	Disk Optimizer	0 19:51:05.88	5.0
4. XZZZY	Chat Utility	0 15:03:04.10	3.8
5. NNTP_TCPWIN	News Transfer Utility	0 10:38:46.72	2.7
6. BACKUP	Disk Backups	0 09:25:37.46	2.4
7. MAIL	VMS Mail	0 07:13:01.65	1.8
8. MAIL_SERVER	VMS Mail Server	0 06:53:50.52	1.7
9. LOGINOUT	User Login	0 06:17:42.37	1.6
10. EDT	Editor	0 05:24:34.61	1.4
Total		16 13:30:22.02	

April Top Ten Programs: Frequency of Runs

Program	Description	Number of Runs	Percent of Total
1. LOGINOUT	User login	100277	20.4
2. SET	VMS Utility	68335	13.9
3. DIRECTORY	VMS Utility	48767	9.9
4. DELETE	VMS Utility	42624	8.7
5. User programs	Compiled Programs	38294	7.8
6. SEND	BITNET message Utility	29851	6.1
7. MAIL_SERVER	VMS Mail Server	19755	4.0
8. SYSLOGIN	User Login	17590	3.6
9. MAIL	VMS Mail Utility	12163	2.5
10. EDT	Editor	11639	2.4
Total		490845	



The UNIX Shell

Hello! And welcome back to The UNIX Shell. In this month's column I am going to discuss I/O redirection. Input/Output redirection is most often used to capture the output of a UNIX command that would normally print to your terminal screen. This can be very useful with programs that produce large quantities of output or when you want to save a copy of the output for later perusal or perhaps to print. Most computer users have

By Marc St.-Gil, UNIX Systems
Programmer (mstgil@sol.acs.unt.edu)

Please see UNIX Shell on page 29

The Best of the BBS



Edited by Ken Corey,
VAX Programmer/
Operator (BITNET: KENC
@UNT.VAX)

Welcome to the *Best of the BBS* column. This column highlights some of the more interesting and useful discussions on the UNT BBS. For those of you not familiar with the BBS, here is how to log into the UNT BBS.

- Sign-on by typing **CALL DEC** at the LAN prompt and then entering **BBS** as your Username at the VAX prompt.
- If you are already logged-on to the VAXcluster, type **BBS** at the \$ prompt.

The opinions expressed in this column do not necessarily reflect the views of Academic Computing Services or the Computing Center. Also, information in *Best of the BBS* has not been checked for accuracy.

Amiga

#2423 4-MAY-1991 10:54:01.59

Subject : ST 1096N problems

I am having problems installing a Seagate 1096N 80 meg drive in a Ami 2500 that has a 40 meg already. Mostly because of lack of information. The drive came without documentation and the Amiga manual that came with the machine says to refer to Appendix G. However, there is no appendix G in the book. I have used the HDToolbox to format verify, and partition the drive1: (39meg) and DH2: (39 Meg). However, the machine won't recognize them on hard boot. I know I need a Mount List st entry but haven't the foggiest how to write one without documentation.

When I soft boot after being in the HDToolbox, the computer goes to the new drive and tells me that it is not a system drive. Can anyone out there help me with a mountlist entry for this drive?

#2425 Reply to #2423 5-MAY-1991 15:16:15.91

Subject : RE: ST 1096N problems

Well, I'm assuming that you got the drive formatted (low AND high level) correctly. First, which product are you using? On my system, I didn't need a mount list. It uses "HardBlocks" which is a newer and faster mounting system. Most Amiga hard disk systems now use it. However, there are a few that still use mount lists. Do you have Workbench 1.3? If so, you should have the book called "Enhancer Software". Inside, the mount list is explained. Finally, on alot of HD systems you must have a small partition that is formatted using the normal file system. In other words, you use the FORMAT command on workbench and the INSTALL command to make it bootable. Now, you need to put a stripped down booting sequence on this bootable partition that transfers control to a faster partition. Make sure you put your mount list in the devs directory of the booting partition.

Communications

#2297 23-APR-1991 14:01:27.76

Subject : File Transfer on SEQUENT
does anyone know the procedure for uploading/downloading files between a PC and the SEQUENT over a dialup line? I'm working on a "C" program for CSCI5040, and it's a real pain to get to the lab (I work 2nd shift at TI in Lewisville). Help, Help, Help !!!

P.S. - Where can I get documentation on the vi (very inefficient?) editor?

#2309 Reply to #2297 24-APR-1991 11:05:03.78

Subject : RE: File Transfer on SEQUENT

If you are familiar with using KERMIT on the VAX, you should be able to work KERMIT on the Sequent. Remember to change your line settings on your modem to 7-E-1 or 7-Space-1 and to set PARITY in KERMIT to match.

If you have other questions, leave another note or send me email.

#2321 Reply to #2297 24-APR-1991 18:47:36.45

Subject : RE: File Transfer on SEQUENT

Hi, the trick to using kermit is to get the line settings, the kermit program on your side, and the kermit program on the other side to all agree on the same settings. When the 3 settings all agree kermit is a very robust protocol. btw, Procomm seems to not do so well with the kermit protocol for some reason. MSKERMIT is better for transfers and also has a more accurate vt100 emulation. Once you get kermit to work you can start changing the packet and window sizes to get respectable if not stellar throughput.

vi is actually a very nice editor for making small changes to your programs. The beauty of vi is that the types of operations that programmers do frequently can be accomplished in relatively few key strokes. Going to line numbers, deleting lines, moving lines, searching for strings all require only a few key strokes. vi is not very intuitive for most people so it is a source of nightmares for beginners. Another bonus is that with vi your fingers never have to leave home position to hit function keys. Everything is available from the keyboard. If you want a better editor you can move to the Rolls Royce of editors GNU EMACS. Emacs has every feature and bell and whistle you can think of as well as about 1000 more built into it. YOU can even read the news and send mail from emacs. I've even heard of people putting emacs in their .login or .profile and doing their whole session using emacs as a sort of shell.

#2476 Reply to #2452 13-MAY-1991 14:26:52.50

Subject : RE: progress report

This note is to anyone who might be having difficulty with accessing the BBS from the metro lines. Please let us know what kind of difficulties you are still having. We believed that the problem had been taken care of, but it appears it may not have been.

Thanks for your cooperation.

UNT VAX BBS SysOp

#2491 15-MAY-1991 22:15:55.62

Subject : 9600 baud mop

Thats 9600 baud modems!

I'm investigating purchasing one of these modems this summer. The main use, now, is CMS and such, then who knows? Anyway, are there any insights into this? What kind of modems do the dial-up lines use? Are they 9600? What error handling do they support? Probably Eric Lipscomb would be best to answer this. Any experiences?

#2492 Reply to #2491 15-MAY-1991 22:28:29.17

Subject : RE: 9600 baud modems

If I'm not mistaken (and I know I will be corrected if I am :), the UNT dialups that support 9600 are USRobotics HST modems. Don't know about any MNP on these babies. But, damn, 9600 is fast! :)

#2493 Reply to #2492 16-MAY-1991 09:58:35.67

Subject : RE: 9600 baud modems

They are HSTs. However, I suggest that if you are buying a 9600 baud modem to get a dual standard HST and V.32. There are multiple 9600 baud standards, but it appears that V.32 will probably win the battle.

#2500 Reply to #2476 17-MAY-1991 04:14:08.42

Subject : RE: progress report

Maybe, I am not using the right number...I was happy with the OLD one..that allowed me to connect at 9600 baud. With the new number all I can get is 2400...817 792 4140 number Oh well, never depend on something too long in the ever changing world of re-vamping systems. Is there another # to connect 9600 using the metro services?

#2543 Reply to #2541 20-MAY-1991 15:07:10.86

Subject : RE: 9600 baud modems

Well heck, on ethernet that is one thing...sure xfers are going to be quick. Also on FTP ing I invariably get ERRORS...number one it looks like it is going too darn fast for its own good and then towards the end of the file it gives me rcv_image error....Too bad 9600 baud modems are expensive for the general public...However if you run a computer store and have a tax number you can get a USRobotics 9600 V.42 HST for a measly 280.00\$\$ O

#2551 Reply to #2548 21-MAY-1991 01:31:44.19

Subject : RE: 9600 baud modems

Well I had a textfile around here somewhere telling the steps etc. but basically you need to contact USRobotics and ask them for a Dealer Demo, you get 2 Demos at that price, or for a little more an HST/DS they are particular as to verifying you as a legit business...so if you answer the phone as a business, send some receipts, and have a Tax # then that should do it! I don't remember the phone # but I think it is 1 800 DIAL-USR....for more information from someone who told me about it, ask Chuck French on the Big Book. (if he materializes :)

IBMPC

#2426 6-MAY-1991 15:57:03.83

Subject : Texflag.bat file

Does anyone know how to correctly execute the TEXFLAG.BAT flag found in the file transfer area of this

BBS. I tried to run it and all I saw was a list of characters next to the prompt. Any help would be appreciated. Thanks

#2433 Reply to #2426 7-MAY-1991 18:05:46.11

Subject : RE: Texflag.bat file

Well, I bet you need to turn your ansi.sys on in your config.sys file by saying device=(path)\ansi.sys assuming you have a color monitor. otherwise you may get stuff like [[and control characters.

#2463 12-MAY-1991 16:34:21.29

Subject : Virus information

Does anyone know if there is a list of the virus' in the DFW metroplex? I have just taken the Music Bug Virus off of a system. It was infected at a computer repair center in the Arlington area. I was just wondering what the most common virus' are in the local area.

#2467 Reply to #2463 13-MAY-1991 00:08:12.19

Subject : RE: Virus information

I thought I saw a list of virii in the cobra computing lab in the business building..gosh there are so many virii strains out there now I just don't keep up with them. One popular one to find around the UNT area is the "stoned" virus. One really nasty one is the "whale" virus that is a virus that I loathe in particular.

#2470 Reply to #2463 13-MAY-1991 07:04:11.00

Subject : RE: Virus information

I don't know about the rest of the Metroplex area, but the UNT campus is currently battling the following viruses on a daily basis:

- the Pakistani Brain/Ashar virus
- the Ping Pong virus
- the Sunday virus (a strain of the Jerusalem virus)
- the Music Bug virus

The Music Bug virus is the latest one to hit our general access computer labs, and it appears to be a rather nasty one, moderately worse than the Ping Pong virus.

Maybe others in the greater Metroplex area can give you insight as to what's happening out there.

#2472 Reply to #2467 13-MAY-1991 07:10:57.74

Subject : RE: Virus information

Ah, yes. I forgot to mention the Stoned virus. We haven't seen that one in a while, so it slipped my mind. What is the Whale virus, and have you seen int on campus anywhere? What are it's effects, etc.?

#2485 Reply to #2308 14-MAY-1991 22:26:02.17

Subject : RE: Networks that work with dumb terminals

RT, take a look at DR DOS Multiuser. Replaces Concurrent Dos from Digital Research (same folks who brought us DR DOS 5.0) Multiuser version is supposed to be both multiuser & multitasking, runs your standard Dos programs on serial terminals from a 386 or better. \$795 MSRP, street price lower. This is new as of about March, so all the caveats about new programs (esp. OS's!) apply. I've only seen it run as a multitasker on a single system, but exhibited none of the performance degradation of Win3 trying the same thing. I do seem to remember that it won't run VGA-level graphics yet. Digital Research is at 408/647-6675.

Programming

#2142 Reply to #1552 1-APR-1991 16:39:01.58

Subject : RE: COHERENT

I know I'm kind of late in this reply, but I am very interested in Coherent. I ordered a copy of it back when it was first released, and upon receipt realized that it did not support SCSI drives AT ALL (the MWS guy assured me that any PC drive would work fine...they

have since modified that statement;) so I had to send it back. I've just installed an IDE setup, and the people at MWS have claimed that it'll work fine on most systems with these BIOS (AMI) and IDE, so I'm considering it again.

What do you think of it? The manual seemed OK, if a bit scant in places. I never actually got to see it run. Have you tried setting it up to let someone call in on your modem and work from remote? I would be very interested in discussing it with you. See ya'-

#2161 Reply to #2142 2-APR-1991 21:18:15.59

Subject : COHERENT 3.1

I have been running Coherent 3.1 on my Swan 286/12 for quite a while now. It is a very good Unix clone, but with some interesting restrictions and omissions. From a programmers viewpoint, a major restriction is that only the small memory model is supported and the C compiler does not support the coprocessor. The software floating point representation is (according to MW tech support) not the IEEE format used by the coprocessor, but is instead the VAX F- and D-floating point representation! The compiler itself is a port of the MW Let's C compiler which sank out of sight in the MS-DOS market a few years ago. The assembler does support the coprocessor. I have not attempted to look at code generated by the compiler to see if the tech support info is correct.

One very noticeable omission from the suite of utilities is the "more" command. Something called "scat" is used instead. I was sufficiently annoyed by this that I wrote a "favorite parts" subset of the "more" utility. I will make this available if there is enough interest. It's easy to write your own.

The latest release (3.1) has a clone of the vi editor. It also supplies micro-EMACS (with source). There is also limited SCSI support, for the Adaptec AHA-154x series SCSI controllers. There is also better support for IDE drives.

The UUCP works fine. I have used it to communicate with the MW bbs, which has software updates for COHERENT as well as PD software. I have downloaded their bulletin which explains how to install COHERENT on IDE drives.

In the near future, there will be a large-memory-model release of COHERENT which will require a 386. The 286 large memory version will be later, if it happens at all. The tech support person said that if the 286 implementation became too difficult that it would probably be abandoned. Don't hold your breath waiting for it. The 386 version will *not* be binary-compatible with any other Unix implementation; forget about running software compiled for SCO or Interactive versions of Unix.

I have not explored COHERENT in great detail yet. I don't know UNIX well enough to spot minor differences between ATT or BSD and COHERENT. I have been playing with lex and yacc which are fairly well documented. The nroff and its man macro package will choke on some man macro invocations intended for real Unix troff, the flex documentation being an example. (flex itself will not compile properly.)

I encourage you to get COHERENT. It is cheap and the technical support is good.

#2184 Reply to #2161 4-APR-1991 14:04:19.53

Subject : RE: COHERENT 3.1

Thanks for the information! It did seem a fairly well put-together package when I scanned the docs. I think that I'll have to get it the next time \$100 frees itself from my student condition. I'm pressed for time (appointment with a prof!) so I won't go into detail concerning my interest in Coherent, but I will try to leave another message later and perhaps we can hack into it. Thanks again-

#2544 20-MAY-1991 15:13:31.01

Subject : gif compressor

Hey people! did you ever want to compress them .GIF images so as to save space on your floppies or whatever? Well now there is a utility that will allow you to do just that...it is GIF2JPG.zip it is available on the BIG BOOK BBS at 387 5155...all baud rates can get on despite what the sign at the door sez :... anyway it actually works! I compressed one 97k gif and it came out to 56k that is about a 45% reduction in SIZE.

Supposedly it affects the image slightly but when I UNCRUNCHED it back to a GIF it looked the same as before. Anyway, I thought you GIF addicts might find this util useful. ■

UNIX Shell continued from page 26.

used a "pager" to scan a large file. A "pager" is a program that breaks up a file into screen sized chunks as it prints out the file, allowing you to pause between pages. In UNIX this program is often named more. If, for example, you had a large text file (named "myfile") that you wanted to view on your terminal screen, you could use the command cat myfile to view that file. Using the cat command however will simply output the file to your terminal screen as fast as UNIX can go. This is not often very useful since UNIX can generally cat faster than you can read. A more practical approach would be to use the command more myfile.

There are several different symbols to represent I/O redirection to a shell and they differ not only in the function represented, but also for different shells. For this column, the examples shown will work under both C-Shell and Bourne-Shell.

Let's first consider the case where we want to capture the output of some program. For our first example, lets capture the output from the UNIX date command. The following command will put the current date and time information into a file called curdate:


```
% date > curdate
% cat curdate
Mon May 27 11:48:21 CDT 1991
%
```

This example used the greater-than symbol, >, to indicate to the shell that output from the preceding command, date, should write output to a new file, curdate. A new file was created. If the file already existed and the shell variable noclobber had been set an error would have been reported and no changes would have been made to the existing file.

```
% cat curdate
Mon May 27 11:48:21 CDT 1991
% set noclobber
% date curdate
curdate: File exists.
% cat curdate
Mon May 27 11:48:21 CDT 1991
%
```

As you can see above, redirecting the output of a command does not affect the error messages that command may generate. Redirecting error messages is also possible, but I will cover that in the next issue.

For our next example, let's assume that we are working on a project and wish to keep track of the time spent on it. We could keep track of time spent by redirecting the output of the date command to a file. For example, we could create a file called myfile. Then whenever we started working on the project we could send the output of a date command to our file and whenever we finish we could send the output of a date command to our file again. The new element in this example is that we don't want to overwrite the current contents of the file because then we would lose our previous times for the project. What we need now is a way to append command output. The following command will append the output of the UNIX date command to myfile:

```
% cat myfile
Fri May 24 11:12:51 CDT 1991
Mon May 27 11:48:21 CDT 1991
% date >> myfile
% cat myfile
Fri May 24 11:12:51 CDT 1991
Mon May 27 11:48:21 CDT 1991
Tue May 28 09:34:12 CDT 1991
```

```
%
```

This example used two greater-than symbols, >>, to indicate to the shell that output from the preceding command, date, should be appended to the contents of the file named after the symbol, myfile. If the file didn't previously exist and the shell variable noclobber had been set, an error would have been generated and no output would be generated. See the example below:

```
% cat catdate
catdate: No such file or directory
% date >> catdate
catdate: No such file or directory
% cat catdate
catdate: No such file or directory
%
```

For the next example, let us assume that we want to see a sorted list of all the users currently on the system:

```
% who
mstgil   tty01   May 27 14:56
darren   tty00   May 27 15:01   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
albert   tty01   May 27 12:01   (sonne.cnns.unt.e)
darren   tty02   May 27 15:12   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
% who | sort
albert   tty01   May 27 12:01   (sonne.cnns.unt.e)
darren   tty00   May 27 15:01   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
darren   tty02   May 27 15:12   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
mstgil   tty01   May 27 14:56
%
```

This example used the vertical-bar symbol, |, commonly referred to as a pipe. This form of I/O redirection is used to connect the output of the one program to the input of another program.

A sequence of commands can be strung together using pipes and redirects. For example, if we wanted to save the output of the previous pipeline to myfile:

```
% who | sort > myfile
% cat myfile
albert   tty01   May 27 12:01   (sonne.cnns.unt.e)
darren   tty00   May 27 15:01   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
darren   tty02   May 27 15:12   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
mstgil   tty01   May 27 14:56
%
```

For our last example, let us assume that we want to duplicate the who | sort myfile pipeline in the example above, but we don't want to use the pipe redirect.

```
% who > my.who.file
% sort < my.who.file > myfile
% cat myfile
albert   tty01   May 27 12:01   (sonne.cnns.unt.e)
darren   tty00   May 27 15:01   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
darren   tty02   May 27 15:12   (anto2.acs.unt.edu)
mstgil   tty01   May 27 14:56
%
```

As you can see in the command sort < my.who.file > myfile we have used a new redirect symbol. This is the less-than, <, symbol which is used to indicate to the shell that input for the preceding command, sort, should be taken from the following file, my.who.file. This example also illustrates using both the input and output redirects to affect a single command. ■

COMPUTING TECHNICAL SERVICES

Mainframe Performance Statistics

Operating Systems Performance Statistics for April

CPU	SYSTEM	Planned Production Hours	Production Hours Achieved	System Uptime
ACAD	VM/XA	718.48	716.29	99.7%
ACAD	MUSIC/SP	695.18	693.01	99.7%
ACAD	MVS/JES2	717.24	712.59	99.4%
ACAD	COMPLETA	703.53	698.65	99.3%
ADMN	MVS/JES2	719.27	716.58	99.6%
ADMN	COMPLETA	264.00	262.24	99.3%
ADMN	ADABASA	682.94	679.81	99.5%

Key Causes Of Lost Productivity In April: ACAD CPU

Miscellaneous

1. Restart VM/XA to restore communications with MEMOREX 1270 Terminal Controller. 2.72 HOURS
 2. Restart VM/XA to set TOD clock to daylight savings time. 2.33
 3. Undetermined causes for systems restarts. 0.95
 4. MVSSP systems software development. 0.77
 5. Keeping 8083 MPU in Manual Stop while replacing faulty components in MEMOREX 1270 TCU. 0.44
- TOTAL 7.21 HOURS

ACADemic (HDS) Program Hit Parade

April Top Ten Programs : Frequency Of Runs

Program	Description	#of Runs	% of Total
1. IEBGENER	IBM Utility	23060	14.8
2. PGM=*DD	Compiled Program	21367	13.7
3. IDCAMS	VSAM Utility	20173	13.0
4. IEWL	Linkage Editor	19688	12.6
5. ADARUN	ADABAS Utility Module	18491	11.9
6. SPCHLCOB	COBOL2 Report Writer	14150	9.1
7. IGYCRCTL	VS COBOL2 Compiler	9895	6.4
8. SASLPA	SAS Version 5.18	4893	3.1
9. P02304	???	4657	3.0
10. SPSS	SPSS Version 4.0	2999	1.91

April Top Ten Programs: CPU Seconds Used

Program	Description	CPU Seconds	% of Total
1. SAS370	SAS Version 6.06	253287	41.0
2. COMPLET4	Academic COM-LETE	120859	19.5
3. SPCHLCOB	COBOL2 Report Writer	58661	9.5
4. SASLPA	SAS Version 5.18	44908	7.3
5. ADARUN	ADABAS Utility Module	30100	4.9
6. SPSS	SPSS Version 4.0	19584	3.2
7. PGM=*DD	Compiled Program	19402	3.1
8. LOADER	System Loader	14195	2.3
9. IGYCRCTL	VS COBOL2 Compiler	9283	1.5
10. IEWL	Linkage Editor	8629	1.4

Key Causes Of Lost Productivity In April: ADMN CPU

MPU, Tape, and Disk Subsystems (HDS)

1. Keeping 8083 MPU in Manual Stop while updating UCW addresses for 7380 DASD. 0.17 HOURS
- #### Miscellaneous
1. Undetermined causes for systems restarts. 1.32 HOURS
 2. Restart MVS/SP to set TOD clock to daylight savings time. 0.85
 3. Keeping 8083 MPU in Manual Stop while replacing faulty components in MEMOREX 1270 0.44
- TOTAL 2.61 HOURS
GRAND TOTAL 2.78 HOURS

- The ACAD CPU achieved 100% uptime in April; The HDS/7360 DASD achieved 100% uptime in April; The HDS/7380 DASD achieved 100% uptime in April.
- The ADMN CPU achieved 100% uptime in April; The HDS/7360 DASD achieved 100% uptime in April; The HDS/7380 DASD achieved 100% uptime in April; The EMC Solid State Disk achieved 100% uptime in April. ■

COMPUTING TECHNICAL SERVICES

Disk Backup Schedules

SYSTEM	BACKUP	DESCRIPTION
Administrative MVS/SP	Daily	Monday - Friday around 7 p.m. (after COM-LETE is shut down) & on Saturday & Sunday if COM-LETE has been up that day.
	Weekly	Full pack dumps taken each Sunday morning.
	Monthly	Full pack dumps taken on the first day of each month.
Academic MVS/SP	Daily	Monday - Sunday during the early hours of the morning.
	Weekly	Full pack dumps taken each Sunday.
	Monthly	Full volume dumps taken on the first day of each month.
MUSIC/SP	Daily	Wednesday - Monday starting at 4 a.m. and lasting about 30 minutes.
	Weekly	Tuesday mornings at 3 a.m., these last about 2 hours.
	Semester	Once a semester, a permanent backup is taken.
VM/XA	VM Weekly	Early every Wednesday morning.
	CMS mini-disks	Daily backup performed early every morning. Weekly backup every Tuesday starting after Midnight.
	Semester	Once a semester, a permanent backup is taken.
VAXcluster	Daily	Incremental backups are performed Monday -Thursday at 6 p.m. Saturday & Sunday at 5 p.m.
	Weekly	Full backups are performed every Friday beginning at 8 a.m. generally last all day.
	Monthly	A "stand alone" backup is performed monthly. Dates and times are given in the system log-on message.
	Semester	Once a semester, a permanent backup is taken.
Solbourne	Daily	Incremental backups are performed Sunday -Friday at 2 a.m.
	Weekly	Full backups are performed every Saturday at 8 a.m.
	Semester	Once a semester, a permanent backup is taken.



**University
of North
Texas
Computing
Center**

Richard A. Harris, Associate Vice President for Computing
Steve Minnis, Director of Computing Technical Services
Dr. Philip Baczewski, Acting Director of Academic Computing,
Benchmarks Associate Editor
Coy Hoggard, Director of Administrative Computing
Bill Buntain, Acting Director of Network and Microcomputer
Services
Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks* Editor

Computing Center Short Course Registration Form

Please complete this form and return it AS SOON AS POSSIBLE if you wish to attend any of the short courses listed below. You may also register over the phone by calling (817) 565-2324. **FACULTY AND STUDENTS HAVE FIRST PRIORITY TO REGISTER FOR THESE CLASSES.**

NAME: _____ FACULTY ____ STAFF ____ STUDENT ____
DEPT: _____ UNDERGRADUATE ____ GRADUATE ____
PHONE: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____
SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE: _____

I wish to attend:

- **Introduction to IBM JCL (ISB 123):**
____ Thursday, June 20: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
- **Introduction to SPSS (ISB 123):**
____ Wednesday, June 19: 1:00-4:00 p.m.
- **Intro. to the Internet & USENET (ISB 123)**
____ Tuesday, June 18: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
- **Introduction to SPSS PC+ (ISB 110):**
____ Thursday, June 6: 2:00-5:00 p.m.
- **Introduction to CMS (ISB 110):**
____ Wednesday, June 5: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
____ Monday, July 15: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
- **Introduction to VAX/VMS (ISB 110)**
____ Tuesday, June 11: 1:30-3:30 p.m.
- **Introduction to WordPerfect (ISB 110):**
____ Thursday, June 13: 1:00-4:00 p.m.
- **Introduction to SAS (ISB 110):**
____ Thursday, June 27: 1:00-4:00 p.m.
- **Introduction to BITNET (ISB 123)**
____ Wednesday, June 12: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
- **Introduction to SAS PC (ISB 110):**
____ Tuesday, June 25: 3:00-5:00 p.m.
- **Intro. to Procomm+ (ISB 123):**
____ Monday, June 10: 3:00-4:00 p.m.
____ Thursday, July 11: 2:00-3:00 p.m.

I would like to see more classes offered: _____ on weekends: _____ at night.

Comments:



**Academic Computing Services
The Computing Center
UNT Box 13495
University of North Texas
Denton, TX 76203
FAX 817-565-4060**

Get a Subscription to *Benchmarks*

Benchmarks is a vital link between the UNT Computing Center and the users of our facilities. It is important for all users of the computing facilities to maintain a file of these newsletters because they contain materials which will periodically update existing documents as well as information and suggestions on uses of OS/MVS, MUSIC/SP, the VAXcluster, Microcomputers, and other resources available to UNT students and faculty. To facilitate the dispersal of *Benchmarks*, *** FREE *** subscriptions are available. To receive yours, send the following information to us either by snail mail (the post office or campus mail), FAX (817) 565-4060, or through electronic mail, to the UserID AS04 on MUSIC, VMS, or CMS.

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

PLEASE GIVE A CAMPUS ADDRESS (NOT BOX) IF POSSIBLE! - It's Cheaper !!



Academic Computing Services
The Computing Center
NT Box 13495
University of North Texas
Denton, TX 76203
